

SOVIETS NEAR DNIEPER LINE; NAZIS RENEW TUNISIA PUSH

'Immortal Record'—MacArthur

General Douglas MacArthur's tribute to the Red Army on its 25th anniversary said:

"The anniversary of the Red Army cannot fail to be a memorable event to every soldier of whatever nationality.

"It's extraordinary achievements represents in many respects the most magnificent war effort the world has



Gen. MacArthur

yet seen. It epitomizes what so emotionally moves all fighting men—courage, sacrifice for country, steadfastness under stress and that white flame of determination which burns but fiercer when desperation is faced. These are the fundamental military virtues which constitute greatness and produce immortality. God grant it complete victory in its just struggle."

'Joint Action Near'—Stalin

LONDON, Feb. 21.—A greeting direct from Soviet Premier Joseph Stalin today heightened the enthusiasm of demonstrations held throughout Britain in celebration of the Red Army's 25th anniversary.



Premier Stalin

Stalin's message to the British demonstrations welcome the evidences of friendship as a harbinger of the day

when United Nations will be joined in offensive action. Here is his greeting:

"This demonstration of friendly feelings on the part of the British people for the army of the Soviet people strengthens our confidence that the moment is near when the armed forces of our countries by joint offensive operations will smash our common enemy."

Mark Anniversary In New Triumphs

LONDON, Feb. 21 (UP).—Soviet armies threatened a 120-mile stretch of the Dnieper River from Kremenchug to Zaporozhe tonight in a drive of such proportions that it held the promise of a major triumph for the 25th Red Army Day anniversary Tuesday.

Nazis Gain In New Push In Tunisia

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, North Africa, Feb. 21 (UP).—American combat forces, bolstered by British tanks, battled tonight to head off a new and dangerous Nazi thrust into the Tunisian line north-west of Kasserine while the British Eighth Army accelerated its relief drive from the southeast, capturing the important Mareth line outpost of Medenine.

Smashing past desperate resistance, a reinforced German tank column pushed into the vital highway pass between the Thunisi and Semama hills only 40 miles south-east of the Allied defense base at Tebessa in Algeria, official advice said.

Latest field reports said heavy fighting continued, with the Germans clinging stubbornly to the pass while American artillery and British tanks shelled them from the heights on either side. Allied planes pounded the enemy columns in the pass and their supply transport to the southeast.

CAIRO dispatches painted a brighter picture of the rapidly developing battle for Tunisia, reporting the Eighth Army's capture of Medenine, and a continuing advance for half the 15-mile distance to the town of Mareth, in the heart of the fortification system.

The Eighth Army was now little more than 400 miles from advance American forces in the Algerian border area northwest of Gafsa and still driving ahead at a fast pace against surprisingly little Axis rear guard opposition, Cairo reports said.

British middle east headquarters had no confirmation of reports that units of the Eighth Army had occupied the island of Djerba, north of Medenine, but even if it remained in enemy hands the advance toward Mareth virtually isolated it. The island's main use to the Axis has been as an air base.

Field reports disclosed that the Germans brought up considerable reinforcements to restore their losses in the four-day battle west of Faid Pass last week, then attacked American positions behind Kasserine in heavy force early yesterday.

British tanks, detached from the British first army in northern Tunisia, and a fresh American combat team were rushed to the threatened front but despite the fiercest kind of resistance the Germans smashed into the Pass and held on against counter-attacks, the advice said.

An Allied communique described the German advance as "local success."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21 (UP).—The Navy's biggest submarine, the Argonaut, is missing on patrol operations and must be presumed lost, the Navy announced today. It carried a normal complement of 89 officers and men.

In announcing the loss and stating that next of kin of the crew had been notified, the Navy also reported that on Feb. 20 a naval unit engaged and sank a Japanese supply ship in the western Aleutians.

Lieut. Comdr. John Reeves Pierce was commanding officer of the lost submarine.

Three great Dnieper centers, Kremenchug, Dniepropetrovsk and Zaporozhe, were in danger.

Potential anchor points for a new German defense line before the capture of Kremenchug, 32 miles southwest of Kharkov, and Pavlograd, 100 miles southwest of Kharkov.

Two more were menaced—Simeonov, 24 miles south-southwest of Pavlograd, and Poltava, 40 miles west-northwest of Kremenchug.

DRIVE ON ORSK. To the north, a Soviet force was striking along the Belgorod-Voronezh railroad toward Konotop.

MOSCOW, Feb. 21 (UP).—The Soviet Army's striking power is growing daily despite the transfer of 31 more German divisions at full strength—445,000 men—to the Eastern Front from Western Europe, Col. Gen. Semyon Timoshenko, Vice Commander of Defense, said today.

In an article for the Army newspaper Red Star, commemorating the Red Army's 25th anniversary, Shadenko, who also is Vice Chief of the Army's Political Bureau, said the 31 divisions had been transferred to Russia from France, Belgium, Norway and Germany in the last three months.

100 miles northwest of Kharkov, after taking Goitrya, 37 miles north-west of Belgorod.

The Russians were reported within 30 miles of Dniepropetrovsk, "city of steel and iron" and world-famous water power center, in their advance from Pavlograd, Kremenchug and newly-won Perevalovsk, 25 miles south of Kremenchug.

Over the weekend the Red Army made new gains in the drive on Orsk, midway point on the 400-mile railroad stretch between Kharkov and Moscow.

They also tightened their grip on the tens of thousands of Germans in the Donets Basin, and made new gains west of Rostov where their goal is Taganrog, 35 miles to the west.

NEW TRAP CLOSING. At Kremenchug, the Russians had taken the weakest link in a line which it was indicated the Germans hoped to hold, extending through Poltava, Kremenchug, Pavlograd, and Simeonov and going on down to Zaporozhe.

Simeonov is a junction point for the Kharkov-Orsk and Dnieper-Donets Basin railroads. It is only 17 miles east of the Dnieper and 24 miles east-southeast of Dniepropetrovsk, on the west bank of the river.

The Red Army in its Dnieper drive were in a position to strike when they wished at Kremenchug, 63 miles northwest of Dniepropetrovsk. Dniepropetrovsk itself and Zaporozhe, 45 miles south of Dniepropetrovsk.

Dniepropetrovsk is at the northern end of the Dnieper bend, Zaporozhe at the southern.

Russian forces by taking the towns of Kegiolevka, 41 miles

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Deny Timoshenko Trip to America

LONDON, Feb. 21 (UP).—Radio Moscow denied tonight that Marshal Semyon Timoshenko or a Soviet military mission is going to the United States or South America.

"The Tass News Agency," the broadcast, recorded by the United Press listening post, said, "is authorized to deny that a Soviet military mission headed by Marshal Timoshenko or without him had left or is leaving for the United States or South America."

All Britain Honors Red Army

Nation Registers for Point Rations Today

By Louise Mitchell

One hundred and thirty million Americans will participate in the greatest experiment of equitable distribution the nation has ever undertaken when they register for War Ration Book Two this week.

New Yorkers will be initiated into the point rationing system Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday when they apply at local schools for their new ration books. Point rationing of canned fruits and vegetables begins on March, when retail sales are resumed after this week's "freeze."

Every man, woman and child will be entitled to Book Two, the basis of the point plan. To get War Ration Book Two, a person must show a copy of War Ration Book One which is used for sugar, coffee and shoes. One member of the family may apply for the entire household. He or she must fill out a "Consumer Declaration" setting forth the following information:

1—Name of each person in family holding Ration Book One.
2—Number of pounds of coffee owned on Nov. 25, 1942, less one pound for each person in the family 14 years old or older.
3—Number of cans, bottles and jars (8 oz. or larger) of commercially packed fruits, vegetables, juices and soups, chili sauce, castor oil owned on Feb. 21, 1943, minus five for each person regardless of age.

EXCESS ITEMS. Persons who fail to declare "excess" stocks face maximum penalties of \$10,000 fine, 10 years imprisonment.

(Continued on Page 4)

Less Than 1% Ships
Lost in So. Atlantic

HEADQUARTERS, U. S. NAVAL FORCES, South Atlantic, RECIFE, Brazil, Feb. 19 (Delayed) (UP).—Vice-Admiral Jonas H. Ingram, commanding U. S. naval forces in the South Atlantic, said today that "less than one per cent of the tonnage of Allied shipping passing through that section of the south Atlantic covered by U. S. warships has been sunk."

NEWS AND VIEWS from all the world...

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EUGENE ZIMMER

Assemblyman Acts On Rickenbacker

ALBANY, Feb. 21.—In response to state-wide protests from labor against Capt. Edward V. Rickenbacker's scheduled appearance before the Monday night legislature, Assemblyman J. Eugene Zimmer, American-Laborite of Troy, will introduce a resolution tomorrow night rejecting Rickenbacker's views on organized labor and federal legislation.

Another resolution, hailing the contribution of New York organized labor to the nation's war effort, will be offered simultaneously. Both will be submitted to a few minutes before Rickenbacker is scheduled to address a joint session of the Legislature.

Disturbed by state-wide protests from organized labor leaders of the Republican-dominated legislature

(Continued on Page 3)

U. S. Conferring With Britain on Gandhi

POONA, Feb. 21 (UP).—The United States and British governments are discussing phases of the Indian situation which require attention, it was announced today as Mohandas K. Gandhi, on the 12th day of his fast, sank steadily and his nine physicians almost despaired of his life.

A bulletin issued by the government late today, and signed by six of Gandhi's physicians, warned that it might be too late to save his life unless he ate soon.

Disclosure of British-American negotiations came in a statement from the office at New Delhi of William Phillips, President Roosevelt's special envoy with ambassadorial rank.

In reply to inquiries by representatives of the American press Mr. Phillips said that phases of the situation in India requiring discussion are being handled by high officials of the governments of the United States and Great Britain, the statement said.

Phillips himself was not present and the secretary who distributed it would not comment, a United Press news Delhi dispatch said.

Public interest centered on the statement in connection with a Washington dispatch reporting that secretary of state Cordell Hull had expressed to Viscount Halifax, British Ambassador, "concern regarding the situation in India."

Throughout India, ancient oil-wick lamps burned beside pictures of Gandhi, with flowers garlanded around, in the humble homes of villagers to whom Gandhi was already a saint.

Native newspapers offices in village, town and city were crowded with inquiries regarding Gandhi's health day and night, and men and women of every class waited for news of him.

Memo to N. Y. State Legislature: Close-up of the Man You'll Hear Tonight

By Sender Garlin

Members of the Legislature: Tonight Capt. Edward V. Rickenbacker is going to speak to you. He will address you and the people of the State of New York—and possibly the people of the entire nation—from the most important rostrum the State possesses, the Legislature.

You undoubtedly invited him because of his flying exploits. However his speeches from coast to coast have created a storm of controversy, and you are entitled to know the background of this controversy.

Unquestionably, you—just as millions of other Americans—are interested in hearing Rickenbacker's first-hand account of his dramatic experiences in the South Seas. It is not this, of course, that has evoked the bitter controversy now raging around Rickenbacker's name. It is, rather, the deplorable fact that Capt. Rickenbacker's South Seas experiences are being used as a springboard from which to launch views regarding organized

Labor - Baiter



RICKENBACKER

labor which tend to disrupt our national unity.

In a series of speeches and public

statements, Rickenbacker has assailed federal legislation of the last 10 years, the 40-hour week, overtime pay, and the union shop. Moreover, he has sought to create schisms between the heroes of the fox holes and the heroes of the production of the assembly line. He has also grossly exaggerated the absenteeism in war production plants and has sought to lay the blame for it solely on labor.

What are some of the facts about Rickenbacker—his views on labor and his background as an employer?

1. DOES HE SPEAK FOR THE U. S. ARMY?
He does not. Under-Secretary of War Robert Patterson, replying to a letter from R. J. Thomas, president of the United Automobile Workers with a membership of 700,000, wrote the following:

"I have your letter of Jan. 26. You asked in your letter whether Capt. Rickenbacker's speeches are being made with the authority of the War Department, or whether the fact is that Capt. Rickenbacker is speaking as an individual. The

latter is the case. Capt. Rickenbacker is not an Army officer. His title comes from a commission held by him in the last war."

2. How does Philip Murray, president of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, feel about Rickenbacker's statements?
Mr. Murray has declared that the things Rickenbacker has said about organized labor "were harsh, untrue, wholly unjustifiable," and "were either predicated on misinformation or misunderstanding."

3. How does the American Federation of Labor take to Rickenbacker's campaign?
Phil Pearl, publicity director of the AFL, has declared in his weekly column in the AFL News Letter, that Rickenbacker "is fast becoming a hero only to the National Association of Manufacturers."

Pearl also pointed out that while Rickenbacker denounced overtime pay, he expressed opposition to President Roosevelt's proposal for limiting net salaries to \$25,000

(Continued on Page 6)

Laval Acts Against French Soldiers

Demarcation Line Ended

LONDON, Feb. 21 (UP).—Pierre Laval's pro-Axis Vichy government announced today that the line of demarcation between the former occupied and unoccupied zones of France would be abolished after March 1 and unlimited postal communication would be permitted throughout all of France.

The decree, announced by Radio Vichy, apparently was an implementation of decisions reached several weeks ago at a Berchtesgaden conference among Laval, Adolf Hitler and Count Galeazzo Ciano, then Italian foreign minister.

Radio Vichy also announced stringent controls on all members of the French armed forces dismissed last November when Hitler's armies marched into the previously unoccupied zone.

All members of the French armed forces, including the navy, discharged since Nov. 10, 1942, when Hitler's forces crossed the demarcation line, are required to make a "statement of residence" within a week. Officers are required to renew these records periodically, regardless of whether they change their residence.

Food ration cards will be granted to the demobilized "armistice army" members only if they can produce official "certificates of statement" regarding their legal residence.

Observers pointed out that the tightened restrictions on the soldiers and sailors approximated the rules imposed on resident aliens in France before the Germans occupied all the country. They said it showed that Laval's pro-German government distrusted the "armistice army" and intended to keep them under close surveillance.

Discover Nazi 'Death Camps'

MOSCOW, Feb. 21 (ICN).—In Alexander Uka, near Stalingrad, Red Army men discovered "Death Camp" behind a ring of barbed wire. In vestia reports from the Don front.

Here the fascist threw people into a tiny room, the paper said.

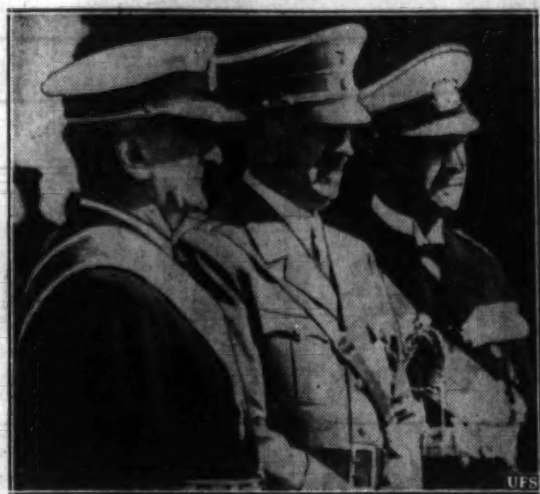
When Red Army men entered the room, they found the dead lying alongside the sick and very ragged, completely exhausted people.

None of the camp's prisoners had even been bread. They were given a cup of filthy water daily with sometimes a bit of rotting horse-flesh in it.

Every morning one of the Hitlerite hangmen checked the list of those who had died the day before. On January 14th there were 80 deaths in the camp.

Scores of people were executed on the grounds near mudhuts. The dead and executed were not buried, and the grounds around the camp were littered with corpses, stripped of their clothes.

Three of a Kind



Admiral Horthy, chief of the Hungarian fascist government, is on the left, alongside Hitler. On the right, Hitler's former naval chief, Admiral H. C. Raeder. Horthy has teased Hitler many times, but Horthy brought fascist terror to his own people while Adolf was still learning.

Chilean President Counts on C.P. Action

(By Wireless to Inter-Continental News)

SANTIAGO DE CHILE, Feb. 21.—Juan Antonio Rios, president of Chile declared in an interview with the Communist newspaper El Siglo last Friday that "no matter what the ideologies of my collaborators in the government may be, I will not waver for any reason from the democratic principles avowed and evidenced by my government's actions."

Asked about his attitude toward the Chilean Communist Party, the President replied: "I am thankful to the Communist Party, and I am certain to be able to continue to count on it, since it represents the welfare of the workingclass. Within this understanding, I ask for full cooperation from all for increased production and the defense of the Fatherland."

The interview came a short while after the largest demonstrations in Chile's history, greeting President Rios' actions in breaking relations with the Axis. 150,000 people assembled in Bulnes Plaza to listen to Rios and representatives of all democratic political parties.

The plenary assembly of the Chilean Communist Party opened here last week, addressed by a number of trade union chiefs and leaders of many parties. Among them were Hector Arancibia Lazo, of the Radicals, Cesar Godoy Urrutia of the Socialist Workers Party, Maripal Caceres, of the Chilean Confederation of Labor, and deputy Teodoro Aguirre, for the Democratic party. A message emphasizing unity was read from Senator Marmaduke Grove of the Socialist Party.

Begin Restoration Of Stalingrad

STALINGRAD, Feb. 21 (ICN).—Preparatory work to restore the city of Stalingrad is underway. Thousands of Stalingraders are actively helping to clean the streets and squares and to collect trophies.

Dining rooms have already been opened, stores are being repaired. Dispensaries have started working. Mechanized bakeries are operating and increasing their output. Some enterprises have started to turn out woodwork, for building repairs.

Hungarian Fascists Here Plot New 'Darlan Deal'

By Joseph Starobin

Where was Adolf Berle Jr., assistant Secretary of State on the night of Jan. 31, 1943? This is not a \$64 question. It is an utterly serious matter, directly connected with the efforts of Hungarian fascism, with which we are at war, to arrange some kind of "Darlan deal."

In reality, the question is why Mr. Berle was not where he was supposed to be. And he was supposed to be at a big meeting of the American-Hungarian Federation, at Bridgeport, Conn., on Sunday night, Jan. 31. He had been advertised for this meeting by the reactionary Hungarian-American press; the Amerikai Magyar Nepszava even announced him as the "Secretary of State," no less.

The American-Hungarian Federation is well known to the three million or more Hungarian-Americans in this country as the center of the activities of the Admiral Horthy government. It is the American agency of Horthy's world - propaganda center; the Magyarok Vilagszervezete.

"ATTACHED TO HORTHY" The chiefs of this outfit have often made their pilgrimages to the home country. On Aug. 18, 1938 one of its leaders, a certain Klement Erdogh, an American citizen, expressed "the depth of our attachment" to "your Highly Honorable Excellency" in one of his appearances before Horthy in Budapest.

There are a number of others like Erdogh: all of them violent pro-fascists, anti-Semites, representatives of the big landed families who run Hungary. S. F. Chernitsky of Bridgeport is one of them. Tibor Borsik-Kerekes, professor at Georgetown University, who boasts of his friendships in the State Department, is the secretary of the Federation.

They are the chief defenders of Hungary's alliance with Hitler. At the same time, they are among Otto's of Hapsburg's aides-de-camp. Although our government found it necessary to close down the Hungarian Reference Library, at 19 W. 44th St. in New York as a foreign-controlled agency, these gentlemen, long associated with the Library, continue their activities here.

One of their major propaganda achievements this past year was two pamphlets violently assailing the Czechoslovak government-in-exile, charging its premier, Eduard Benes, as practically responsible for the war. So flagrant a job that the Czechoslovak representatives here protested these pamphlets to our State Department.

BERLE ACCEPTS These gentlemen invite Berle to address them. He accepted. And it was expected that Berle's address would indicate—at least between the lines—a "come-on" to Hungarian fascism to make overtures to the United States.



This is Adolf Berle Jr., assistant Secretary of State. He didn't show up at the Bridgeport meeting.

However, Berle was having his troubles in other directions. For one thing, there was the scandal over Otto of Hapsburg. On the face of it, the notion of organizing an Austrian Military Legion in our armed forces, was the War Department's doing. But it was also, in reality, a plan to create a greater Danubian Federation under Otto's leadership, in which the present rulers of Hungary would dominate not only their own soil, plus Austria, but large sections of Transylvania, sections of northern Yugoslavia. And, of course, that province of eastern Czechoslovakia which Hungarian fascism got at the division of spoils after Munich.

As Oakley Johnson pointed out in Saturday's Daily Worker, Otto was not just an "Austrian" manifestation. He is really in cahoots with Hungarian reactionaries. And no doubt it will be found on examination that the pro-fascist Polish emigres here—violently anti-Soviet and anti-Sikorski—are also tied in with the Hungarian fascists. They would like to retain a common border with Poland after the war at the expense of Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Ukrainian Republic.

TOO HOT TO HANDLE At the last minute, Adolf Berle backed down. It was too hot to handle. The Czechoslovaks must have made their feelings known in Washington. And so did many pro-

gressive Hungarian-American organizations.

But this does not exhaust the ingenuity of the Hungarian ruling class, as it sees the alliance with Hitler bringing diminishing returns. The Hungarian rulers have a dual, even a multiple policy.

They are a handful of landowners—they own one third of the arable land in Hungary; 1,000 of them own more than 1,000 acres a piece while the population is ragged and oppressed. A long time ago, a British nobleman in Budapest remarked: "If I were a worker in Hungary, I would become a Socialist of the deepest magenta."

This ruling class survived the debacle of the old Austro-Hungarian monarchy. It bitterly suppressed its own people in 1919. It swung to the right with Mussolini in the twenties, made its peace with Hitler in the thirties, shared in the spoils of Munich, entered the war against the USSR—absolutely without reason and with no claims whatsoever against the Soviet Union. And it is now seeking some way of riding out the storm that is bound to come after all these years of misery and murder.

EASTERN FRONT On the Eastern front, more than two thirds of the Hungarian army has been decimated. There are reliable reports of Hungarian officers being shot to the number of one thousand for refusing to carry on any further. The country side has been bled white for the sake of the German alliance, and now that defeat looms, the Hungarian rulers wish to pull out from under.

And it is no secret that a two-man mission came some weeks ago to negotiate with whomever it could in this country. That mission got a cold shoulder. So now the old Count Von Bethlen, prime minister of Horthy's first government, is exploring the ground. He has been out of office for some years; he has connections with appeasement circles in London, Washington, and no doubt, in Rome where he was last heard from. He is supposed to be en route from Lisbon, or has already arrived, to discuss "Darlan possibilities."

All this lay behind the carefully-publicized meeting at Bridgeport on Jan. 31, 1943. Adolf Berle, Jr., saw fit, in the last moment, not to lend his graces to it. But Hungarian fascism will keep trying.

Underground Press In Poland Grows

BERNE, Feb. 21 (ICN).—Despite the raging Hitlerite terror, the Polish anti-fascists are developing widespread underground activity. The volume of illegal literature circulated throughout the country is steadily growing.

February 1, 1942—a year ago—saw the appearance of the first issue of Tribuna Wolnosci. At that time the paper, printed on a hectograph, had a circulation of several hundred copies.

Today several thousand copies are distributed of Tribuna Wolnosci, the bi-monthly Gwardzista and the monthly Tribuna Chlopek, which are produced in illegal printshops.

The following publications have a circulation of one to three thousand copies: the Warsaw bi-monthly Glos Warszawy; the Lodz newspapers Tribuna Ludowa; the Tribuna Zaglenbia published in Sosnowiec; the Tribuna Chlopek in Silesia; Glos Wolnosci and the weekly review Przegląd Tygodni published in Lwow.

A local newspaper and bulletins are issued in Lublin, Janowa, Lublinski, Zirardowo and other cities. The Polish anti-fascists are also conducting considerable activity among the German soldiers and are circulating leaflets specially printed for them in the German language.

Syrian Paper Blasts Hitler Propaganda

BEIRUT, Syria, Feb. 21 (ICN).—The attempt of Hitler's propaganda organs to revive the Communist "menace" hasn't a chance in the world, the Middle East newspaper, Syrie et l'Orient, declared editorially this week.

Under the heading, "The Man With a Knife Between His Teeth," the newspaper ascribes the new propaganda to German fright, and taunts to Nazis by recalling Goebbels' propaganda in the summer of 1941:

"German propaganda, maddened by the defeats at the Russian Front and feeling the relentless approach of the hour of reckoning, is intensifying to the utmost the struggle against 'Communism.' The German broadcasts and press are filled with talk of the 'Communist menace' from which, if Goebbels is to be believed, noble Germany is protecting Europe."

"Does Germany think that thereby she could influence England and America and split them from Russia? Do the Germans hope to summon Germany's last strength, which as the Hitlerites themselves admit is beginning to wane, for a final thrust? Are they trying to boost up this strength through fear, after they had tried to create it by boosting up optimism?"

"Whatever the aim of this propaganda it clearly betrays German fear."

"The newspaper recalls the time when the special communiques of Hitler's General Staff announced the fall of one big Soviet city after another, when Goebbels cried himself hoarse, bragging that he had destroyed the Russian armies, when the thieves representing fascist economy were drafting their plans for the predatory colonization of the rich regions in the East."

"The mirage has vanished and the sharp barrier which cut short the German aims at Stalingrad, symbolizes to the world the promised defeat of European fascism. The Nazis are now trying to revive the fable about the 'man with the knife between his teeth.'"

Mongolia Gives Tank Column To Red Army

MOSCOW, Feb. 21 (ICN).—The people of the Mongolian People's Republic has made the Red Army a gift of a column of tanks, a delayed report announced today.

The tanks were built with funds raised by the Mongolian people, and transmitted by a delegation which came to Moscow and made the presentation on Jan. 12.

In a brief speech to Red Army tankmen, Minister of the Mongolian People's Republic Marshal Chotolbain said:

"Everyone of these fighting machines embodies the boundless love of the Mongolian people for their great friend the Soviet people. Let these grim machines be the symbol of our inviolable friendship. May they be a daily reminder that the Mongolian people are giving unstintingly of their wealth to the cause of the struggle against the accursed enemy of all progressive mankind—German fascism."

Open New Soviet Blast Furnace

MOSCOW, Feb. 21 (ICN).—A new blast furnace has gone into operation at one of the old Ural plants, the Soviet press reports.

This is the second powerful blast furnace—the first in Magnitogorsk—to be built in the Ural since the beginning of the war.

The Story of the Red Army:

Two Phases of the Second Winter Campaign

By Capt. S. N. Kournakoff
(Continued from Saturday)

The Soviet counter-offensive of the fall of 1942 follows such an intricate, coordinated and integrated pattern that it is hardly possible to give even a general picture of its development in a few short lines.

It is necessary to limit ourselves to a bare outline of the events.

The great German bulge had swelled to the southeast from its base on the line Voronezh-Rostov (300 miles) and was protruding 350 miles eastward to Stalingrad and the Volga, 350 miles south-eastward to Moscow, and 200 miles southward, to the approaches to Tsuape.

Considerably more than a million German troops were packed into that bulge which represented the strategic achievement of the Wehrmacht in the 1942 summer campaign. This bulge had two main "nipples"—one at Stalingrad, the other—at Moscow. These "nipples," representing offensive spearheads, were super-saturated with German shock troops and armor.

The Germans had all the railroads at their disposal. The Red Army had very few (only the railroad approaching Stalingrad from the northwest and the Caucasian railroad). The Germans at their rear had a highly developed land, the Red Army had the barren steppes, and the broad Volga at its back. Hitler had said that "no human force" would eject him from Stalingrad (the Germans occupied actually more than half the city and the front line in places was less than 200 yards from the Volga, and in others reached the river). There was still no Second Front to keep the Wehrmacht busy to any appreciable extent, and the development of events in North Africa was such that the German High Command could afford to shift a number of divisions from

Western Europe to the great bulge between the Middle Don, the Lower Volga, and the Caucasian Range. Such were the conditions under which the Red Army struck on that fateful day of Nov. 19, 1942.

22 Nazi Divisions

It bit into the elbow of the Don, west of Stalingrad and in a week isolated 22 Axis divisions between the Volga and the Don. (Generals Rokossovsky and Yermenko.)

On Dec. 12 the Germans struck back southwest of Stalingrad, trying to crash through to the relief of their encircled comrades with six infantry and three panzer divisions under General von Manstein. Ten days later they were routed and scattered.

On Dec. 16 the Red Army started its Middle Don offensive along a section of the Voronezh-Rostov railroad and created a secondary ring around the Germans in Stalingrad (Generals Golikov and Vatutin).

An important diversion was started in the Rubezh-Velikie Luki direction at the end of November, developing into a major operation and culminating in the recapture of the great German strong point of Velikie Luki on New Year's Day (General Purkayev).

A preliminary devastating blow was struck at the Caucasian apex of the German bulge around Christmas, followed up by the great offensive in the Caucasus which began with the recapture of Moscow on Jan. 3 (General Maslennikov).

Finally, a great offensive began south of Voronezh on Jan. 12, almost simultaneously with the operation in the north which brought about the lifting of the 16-month blockade of Leningrad (Generals Govorov and Meretskov).

Thus the front suddenly flared up with six major offensives, so

Stalingrad: Tomb of the Nazis



Hitler vowed he would take Stalingrad. But the men of 22 of his divisions died here or were captured by the Red Army. The photo shows Red Army reinforcements entering the northern part of the city from which they drove the invaders.

magnificently coordinated that the German High Command seemingly lost its head, not knowing where to shift its strategic reserves: the Red Army was attacking fiercely on almost all sectors of the front. German bewilderment is manifest, for instance, in the total absence of any strategic counter-maneuver on their part during the entire Soviet winter offensive.

Twelve major German strong points ("hedge-hogs," if you prefer) fell during the first nine weeks. They are, from north to south: Schlussemburg, Velikie Luki, Rososh, Valukii, Millerovo, Kamensk, Kotelnikovskii, Salek, Mosdok, Prokhladnaya, Mineralnye Vody,

Armariv (we list only the major ones).

Stalin Speaks

On Jan. 25, 1943, Commander-in-Chief Stalin said, in part, in his order of the day:

"As the result of a two months' offensive the Red Army broke through the defenses of the German fascist troops on a broad front and routed 100 enemy divisions, captured more than 200,000 prisoners, 12,000 guns and a large quantity of other equipment, and advanced about 400 kilometers (245 miles).

"Our troops gained an important victory. The offensive of our troops continues."

In addition, 500,000 enemy officers and men were killed, and about 6,000 tanks and 3,500 planes captured or destroyed.

In nine weeks the Red Army had advanced 280 miles northwest and southwest of Stalingrad, and 200 west of that city. In the Caucasus it had advanced 250 miles in three weeks.

Of the 150,000-odd square miles captured by the Germans in 1942 roughly 110,000 square miles were liberated.

Some 50,000 doomed Germans are in a trap before Stalingrad, 200 miles behind the front. Another

quarter of a million Axis troops face a trap in the Northern Caucasus.

The Second Phase began on Jan. 17, the Red Army thrust westward from Voronezh, with the cooperation of General Reiter's Orel Front, and encircled by a swift and bold maneuver nine Axis divisions near Kastornaya.

By Feb. 8 he had captured the "hinge" of the German Southern Front—Kursk, having marched 150 miles. Aside from that he pushed northward to create a definite threat to the next great German "hedgehog" of Orel, from the rear.

During this campaign the following powerful hedgehogs were stormed and captured: Kastornaya, Novy Oskol, Stary Oskol and Fatezh. The capture of the latter practically severed enemy communications between Kursk and Orel.

On Feb. 1 another thrust started from Valuiki and Starobelsk and carried through to Kharkov which was taken on Feb. 16. General Vatutin's troops marched 120 miles and on their way reduced the German hedgehogs of Kupiansk, Volchanak and Izyum, wreaking havoc with German rail lines.

Meanwhile General Maslennikov starting from Salek on Jan. 23 pushed to the outskirts of Rostov which was stormed and taken on Feb. 14. The marching distance was 110 miles and the hedgehogs of Bataisk and Azov were taken on the way.

General Maslennikov was not asleep in the Caucasus, either. Pushing on from Armariv on Jan. 25, he reached the Sea of Azov at Akhtart on Feb. 10, having marched 180 miles and captured the powerful German hedgehogs of Kropotkin, Tikhorelsk and Kuschcherka. Krasnodar was taken on Feb. 12.

At the same time Vatutin forced a wide passage across the Middle Donets and captured the northern zone of this natural fortress, reducing Likhaya, Zverovo, Krasnyi Liman, Silyanovsk and the large

industrial centers of Voroshilovsk and Voroshilovgrad.

At the date of this writing (Feb. 17), the Red Army has recovered the territory equivalent to the German conquests of 1942, and maybe a little more, or about 150,000 square miles.

Results Today

The enemy in the Donets Basin is almost surrounded. The enemy in the Kuban is surrounded and about to be liquidated, having no exit except a hazardous and difficult passage across the Sea of Azov or the Straits of Kerch.

The enemy group west of Voronezh has been liquidated.

Thus, in addition to the great Battle of Stalingrad three areas of encirclement have been created.

But to return to the Battle of Stalingrad which we left off as General Rokossovsky and Chulikov were hammering at the remnants of General von Paulus's Sixth Army Group.

The city was practically liberated

on Jan. 26, but the final surrender of Field Marshal von Paulus, 24 generals, 2500 commissioned officers and 90,000 men was climaxed on Jan. 31. The greatest battle of annihilation had been brought to a brilliant conclusion. Nothing of the kind had ever happened to any army in military history in so short a time, and in one operation on a small sector.

The Second Phase of the Soviet offensive was characteristically a battle for railroad junctions, i.e., against the most powerful hedgehogs the Germans had built. Some of them resisted very stubbornly. For instance, Slayansk was captured only 12 days after being completely surrounded.

The phase culminated with the cracking of the famous German "winter line" by the capture of Rostov, Kursk and Kharkov.

From now on the Germans must rebuild their Southern Front and pull it back to a new line which will probably be the Dnieper. At Lomovaya the Red Army stands some 60 miles from the Dnieper.

(To Be Continued)

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Global War Map COUPON No. 30

Small Farmers Repudiate 'Farm Bloc'

Pace Bill Up In House Today

As the House Rules Committee meets today to consider the Pace Bill which would boost living costs 3 billion dollars or 10 per cent by revising the parity, farmers in small farmers are gearing up their spring work to increase farm production without demanding higher prices.

J. H. Wood, regional director of the Farm Security Administration who surveyed these 22,000 farms in 11 eastern states recently learned that they were estimated to increase farm output in 1943 without asking increased prices.

Their willingness to meet new farm quotas without changes in the parity formula gives the lie to the so-called "Farm Bloc," which claims that the small farmer is unable to produce at current prices. It exposes the real purpose of the "Farm Bloc" which is to revise parity levels in order to wreck the entire price control program.

PATRIOTIC FARMERS

"These farmers do not share the production pessimism of profiteers, defeatists and pressure groups," Wood commented in pointing out that the small farmers said the FSA had made it possible for them to increase production in 1942.

During the past year, these farmers increased milk production by 1,419,000 pounds. In 1943 the FSA farmers in 11 northeastern states plan to make the following increases over 1941: milk—38.8 per cent; eggs—108.6 per cent; poultry—58.7 per cent; beef—67.7 per cent and pork—104 per cent.

The small farmers who are being driven off their farms due to "Farm Bloc" machinations asked for FSA adjustment facilities for debt adjustments and credits. Large farm corporations have hampered the distribution of FSA loans to small farmers and are trying to cut off all aid to the small farmer. They have already killed subsidy payments to protect crop producers.

The "Farm Bloc" will find it increasingly more difficult to assume its hypocritical stance of speaking for the small farmer as more and more family farm owners refuse the profit-as-usual demands made some of the biggest farm owners.

As for the Pace Bill, Price Administrator Prentiss Brown last week appealed to consumers and labor organizations to speak out against "those who are against us" in Congress and wish to wreck economic stabilization.

Welles Sends Tribute to Red Army

(Continued from Page 1)

ment to the forces of the United Nations which in many parts of the world are waging a relentless struggle by land, on sea and in the air against the forces of aggression. They are an inspiration to every man and woman who loves liberty.

Military representatives of the other United Nations include Col. R. L. Benson, representing Great Britain and Major-General Chu Shih-Ming representing China. Maj. Gen. Thomas A. Terry, commander of the Second Service Command, will represent Secretary of War Stimson.

Speakers at the dinner include Hon. Joseph E. Davies, former ambassador to Moscow and author of the best seller "Mission to Moscow" on which the film of the same name is based; Senator Elbert D. Thomas of Utah who will speak on Washington's Birthday and the Red Army Anniversary; Mr. A. F. Whitney, President of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, who will pay tribute to the Red Army in the name of American labor; and Capt. Sergei N. Kournakoff, author of the recent book on the Red Army, "Russia's Fighting Forces."

The noted explorer, Vilhjalms Stefansson will act as chairman. A poem written for the occasion by William Rose Benet, Pulitzer prize winner for 1942, will be read and Red Army songs will be rendered by the concert singer Igor Gorin and the American Peoples Chorus.

The dinner is being held under the auspices of the magazine Soviet Russia Today and a group of distinguished sponsors.

Greetings have also been sent by Hon. Robert P. Patterson, Under Secretary of War; Hon. John J. McCloy, Assistant Secretary of War; Hon. Ralph A. Bard, Assistant Secretary of the Navy; Eleanor Roosevelt; Hon. Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury; Hon. Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture; Hon. Harry L. Hopkins, Senator from New York; Senator Claude Pepper, Senator Harry S. Truman, Senator James H. Doolittle, Congressman Samuel Dickstein and scores of prominent civic and labor leaders.

News About Rationing

Clothes Rationing:

Start clothes rationing immediately to forestall "critical shortages" and unjust distribution of clothing. Consumers Union warned yesterday.

"Offhand, present supplies in retail stores may appear adequate to consumers," CU reports. "But shortages of material for civilian garments are already being felt in many items and the retailer is going to have lots of trouble replacing his stocks this spring and summer."

Large stocks of wool, cotton, rayon and work clothing fabrics are being snapped up by the government for military purposes, a CU survey shows.

Ration Pointers:

The War Production Board yesterday acted to protect consumers against the possibility of shifting shoe production into higher priced lines. It prohibited manufacturers from producing more shoes in any price line than were made prior to the start of the rationing program.

At the same time, shoe production in the six months beginning March 1 was restricted to the volume of output in the final six months of 1942, and manufacture of house slippers was cut 25 per cent.

Canned soups, broths and chowders from meat, poultry or fish are not covered by the ban on sales of canned meat and canned fish which became effective Feb. 18 and which won't be released until rationing begins in April. Instead, canned soups, broths and chowders will be on sale again March 1 when point rationing begins on canned fruits and vegetables. The soups are considered processed foods, and not belonging to the canned meat or fish varieties.

Grocer Volunteers:

Specialty trained volunteer workers are now being recruited as "ex-plainers" to help approximately 600,000 grocers and their customers throughout the country during the first week of March when point rationing for processed foods goes into effect. These "ex-plainers" will teach housewives how to count points and will leave grocers and clerks more time to handle coupons and keep records.

Labor Representatives:

Women graduates of colleges throughout the country have joined with labor and other consumer-minded organizations to demand some labor representation in Washington. The national headquarters of the American Association of University Women made known its support of labor's demands in a letter to Food Administrator Claude Wickard.

CIO Food Column:

"Victory on the Kitchen Front" is the slogan for the new weekly series on wartime food planning and nutrition, which will be a regular feature supplied to the CIO labor press and educational committees of the Congress of CIO Women's Auxiliaries.

Weigh This:

The Los Angeles Bureau of Weights and Measures is hard hit by the problem of food shortages. Normally, city inspectors go round to merchants, make their purchases and then check on weights and measures to make sure consumers are getting fair treatment. Nowadays, with shortages of butter, meat and other products, grocers sell only to regular customers and refuse strangers. Bureau inspectors therefore have difficulty buying food products for testing purposes.

Scare Buying:

A leap in department store sales were reported by the Federal Reserve Board in what was termed a rush of "scare buying." Sales were 45 per cent higher last week than during the corresponding week a year ago.

OPA Rules

The OPA has banned all sales of dried beans, dried peas, lentils and dehydrated or dried soups, and added those items to the list of foods to be rationed.

Point values of these products have not yet been determined.

Castillo Insists on Pro-Axis 'Neutrality'

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Feb. 20 (UP).—President Ramon S. Castillo said today that Argentine neutrality would be maintained "no matter what happens" and that his successor in office "must publicly guarantee to continue my policy," the newspaper Castillo reported in an interview. Argentine presidential elections will be held in September.

To Ask Probe of Gas Black Market

ALBANY, Feb. 20 (UP).—U. S. Attorney Ralph L. Emmons said today that the Federal Grand Jury now in session will be asked to investigate gasoline black market operations.

MANPOWER PRIMER



Food Crisis Threatens Aid to Our Allies, Says UCAPWA Head

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 21.—Unless food production is increased at the very least by 25 per cent, America and our fighting Allies face empty larders in 1943, Donald Henderson, president of the United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing and Allied Workers, CIO, declared here yesterday.

In releasing a statement to the union's executive board, the union leader placed the blame for this serious situation squarely at the door of the "Farm Bloc" and government agencies which have been too timid to break through the bloc's stranglehold.

Henderson charged that no adequate steps are being taken to overcome the threat of a drop in production from 10 to 15 per cent as predicted the Food Administration.

To tackle the problem of war production, there must be "overall coordination and planning from top to bottom," Henderson said.

HITS NON-ESSENTIAL CROPS

Some 100 million acres of crop land are lying idle and there are at least 2,500,000 small and middle-sized farmers who do not hire labor at all who would give their teeth for a chance to get loans, to rent more land and make a full-sized contribution to the war effort.

Calling for the elimination of such non-essential crops as popcorn, garlic, scallions, he stated that "meat and dairy products are the most important crops on which to concentrate."

Proper feeding and the elimination of slaughtering of 500,000 calves a month would help solve shortage problems as would proper control of real prices. Milk is also being wasted, he said, "so the profits of the dairy interests will be high."

Available farm machinery must be pooled, labor trained for farm jobs and small farmers encouraged to expand this is the way to stave off shortages.

"Of course, rationing of all essential commodities is 'only the simplest common sense, and to fail to do so is downright bungling or worse," said the UCAPWA leader. But the main point is that "we must see a good deal farther than rationing alone. You cannot ration what you do not have."

Time Is Not On Our Side—Patterson

(Continued from Page 1)

soon as possible on the ground, on the water, in the air.

"The carrying out of this policy makes it necessary for us to spare no effort to put into action an Army and Navy as strong in numbers, in training and in equipment as the resources of this country can possibly support. To assume that time is on our side, to go about the business of war in a leisurely way, is to invite defeat."

SPOKE TO EDITORS

The Under-Secretary of War made his address before more than 250 editors of APL, CIO, and railroad union publications, gathered for a two-day conference at the Hotel Commodore to discuss how to help win the war and the peace to follow. Ralph A. Bard, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, will address the conference today.

In bringing his message for offensive action now, Mr. Patterson paid tribute to labor. "I know of no group better qualified to hammer home the truths of the situation than the labor press," he said. "You speak for, and you speak to, the rank and file of loyal patriotic workers of America who form the backbone of the nation, and the backbone of the American Army."

Mayor LaGuardia, sole guest speaker at a conference luncheon, warned labor's thought and ingenuity must now be given to problems of post war security. A gigantic program of public works will have to be accompanied by assurance of freedom from want, employment for men returning from service, a guaranteed annual wage, irrespective of the present seasonal nature of certain industries, he said.

All Britain Hails Red Army Day

(Continued from Page 1)

"the negation of all that Hitler's new order stands for." King George sent to President M. I. Kalinin of the U.S.S.R. his message announcing the award of a sword of honor to Stalingrad.

AUSTRALIANS CELEBRATE. Because Sunday gave the opportunity for widely attended celebrations, the Red Army anniversary was celebrated prematurely, actually it is on Tuesday.

Gen. Sir Thomas Blamey, MacArthur's deputy in the chief command in the southwest Pacific, said that Australian soldiers had been thrilled by Russia's victories and that "we will push on to final victory together with you."

Deputy Prime Minister Clement R. Attlee, at Brighton, said that Germany and Japan had passed peak strength whereas the United Nations were not yet even fully mobilized.

Herbert Morrison, Home Secretary, said at Brighton: "Poor old Goebbels! He reminds me of an actress, 20 years past her prime, trying to beguile an audience with a haggard imitation of her come-hither smile that did the trick with cowed botheads in her youth."

HAILS SOVIET TREATY. Sir Stafford Cripps, aircraft production minister and former ambassador to Russia, said at Sheffield: "The great Russian experiment is indeed worthy of the most careful study, as from it we may learn much that will be of advantage to our own country."

Alfred Duff Cooper, chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, said at Glasgow that pledges in the British-Russian treaty could not be complete or loyal "unless we welcome Russia as a dominant power in Europe, and as our principal partner in the reconstruction of our own shattered continent."

H. V. Evatt, Australia, foreign secretary, addressed a meeting in Australia in the Red Army's honor. Speakers generally derided German efforts to split the Allies by painting Russia as a menace.

Eden, addressing the principal British meeting at the Albert Hall here, said that Germans were trying to drag out the "bogey of bolshevism." "Fortunately we do not find it hard to recognize this highly colored figure," Eden said. "He is an old friend—a survival of the earliest days of the Nazi regime."

Every effort, he noted, had been made to foster suspicion among the Allies and "where Hitler's generalship has failed Goebbels' wiles are now in play."

LESSONS FOR GERMANS. "Never in its long proud history has Germany sustained such unmitigated disaster as the Red Army has inflicted upon it in the battle of Stalingrad," Eden said. "The Red Army has driven into the minds of the German people the lesson that German troops can be defeated and hurled into the confusion of retreat."

The only way Hitler could save mankind, Eden said, was to "lead this monstrous Nazi machine which he created to utter destruction."

King George's message was: "To the Chairman of the"

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Stickers Say, 'We Support Price Control'

Stickers are beginning to appear on the doors of East Side apartment houses pledging support to the government's price control program.

These stickers were distributed by a corps of housewives out canvassing with The Worker yesterday as part of the Daily Worker and 8th Assembly District Communist Party drive against runaway prices.

The canvassers were met everywhere with enthusiasm and interest. Housewives were eager to cooperate in any program which would help fight profiteers.

Copies of The Worker and "Price Control and Rationing" were sold in quantity. Pledges to cooperate were filled out readily and shopping bags with an anti-inflation insignia were taken willingly.

Some 250 families were contacted and many heads of families promised to attend a special campaign meeting Thursday evening at Club headquarters, 201 Second Ave.

Office Union Offers Income Tax Services

Office workers with income tax problems can now avail themselves of a free service which will answer specific tax questions and help them fill out their returns. This service is made available by Local 16 of the United Office & Professional Workers of America, at 1123 Broadway, New York City, and functions every evening from 7 to 9 P.M. It has already been helpful to many people who for the first time are required to make tax returns.

"My hope would be that this gift might commemorate in happier times to come the inflexible courage with which the warrior city stood against the powerful and persistent onslaughts of her assailants and that it might be a token of the admiration not only of British people but of the whole civilized world."

"GEORGE VI"

Books for Victory



BOOKKEEPERS: Stars of "The Guiding Light," NBC serial, keep the book pot boiling with volumes from radio listeners. Each with a load are Louise Fitch, Ed Prentiss and Elsie Kummer.

U. S. Germans Hear Rep. Celler at Rally

Congressman Emanuel Celler of New York, addressing a mass meeting of German-Americans called by the German American League for Culture, at the Hotel Commodore, yesterday, stated that "Americans must be made to realize that Hitler's destruction of the Jews simply reveals a pattern of what he intends to do in his treachery all over the world."

Prinz Loewenstein called for the opening of a Second Front in Europe and an uprising of the German people.

Others speaking were Dr. Max Baer of the World Jewish Congress, and Dr. Kurt Rosenfeld, former Prussian Minister of Justice, who were introduced by Mrs. Maria Deutsch, wife of the former Austrian Minister of War, General Julius Deutsch.

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Point Rationing Gives All Equal Share

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OFFICIAL TABLE OF POINT VALUES FOR PROCESSED FOODS

No. 1—Effective March 1, 1943

Pursuant to Ration Order Number 13

Will Reduce Some Foods By One Half

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21. — The new point-ration system which goes into effect March 1 for canned fruits and vegetables will assure every civilian a democratic share of stocks on hand. Every American, whether rich or poor, will be entitled to 48 points of canned goods only. (See page 4 for official table of point values for processed foods.)

Under the point ration system every U. S. family will consume about half of the canned fruits and vegetables eaten during the 1941-42 year. Civilians will be able to make up the difference with fresh fruits and vegetables.

The ration of 48 points per month will permit an average consumption of four 16-ounce cans per person. An individual's 48 points will be used up with the purchase of one 16 oz. can each of peas and corn, and one 28 oz. can of peaches.

If you study the table of point values, you will find that fruits and fruit juices will "cost" the housewives most heavily in ration points, while soups are at the low end of the scale.

AVERAGE 12 POINTS

The average value of restricted items is roughly 12 points. Dried and dehydrated foods consume the greatest number of points.

Points depend on weight and not on quality or brand name. The Office of Price Administration yesterday appealed to housewives to use more fresh fruits and vegetables to supplement their rationed allowances.

Scarce commodities have the highest points while more plentiful foods are rated lower. Of the 200 items covered by point rationing, most housewives avail themselves of about 18 and these are usually packed in the 17 and 28 oz. cans.

In a special category are canned and bottled baby foods which are bought in weights calling for two points.

OPA said yesterday that enough restricted foodstuffs are on hand to meet the demand if all individuals should "spend" their full 48 points in or any other month. There are some 254,000,000 cases of canned fruits and vegetables available for use from March 1, 1943 to the end of September, 1944. This means that a little more than 13,000,000 cases a month for civilian consumption for the next 19 months, as compared with 30,000,000 cases a month used during the 1941-1942 year.

Point values have been fixed to enable consumers to purchase all available stocks and yet insure that the number of point coupons issued will not exceed the supply with the result that some stamps could not be honored.

(The Daily Worker will get into detail tomorrow on how to use your new ration book and what point rationing means.)

Register This Week for Ration Book

(Continued from Page 1)

prisonment or both. Eight points will be deducted from the family's ration book for each excessive item. Office of Price Administration officials declared yesterday that they considered this figure the fairest despite the fact that it confers a premium on hoarding because the average point value of rationed canned goods will be about 12 points per can.

Price Administrator Prentiss M. Brown yesterday stressed the gravity of the food situation and urged that consumers declare exactly the surplus stocks they have on hand. Honesty in declarations, he said, "is our chief hope of being able to go through this food crisis without great hardship on anyone."

"Fairness to our neighbor, as well as your obligation to your country, requires that this declaration be accurate," he said.

MAIN FACTS

Here are the essential facts about War Ration Book Two:

1 — It will have red and blue stamps in denominations of eight, five, two and one points. The total for each rationing period of a month is 48.

2 — Only blue stamps will be used for canned soups, vegetables and fruits.

3 — Red stamps will be used later for meat, canned meats and canned fish and shellfish.

4 — Point rationing will not affect people who eat in restaurants and hotels, as these places will have their own supplies of rationed food.

5 — People living and eating in boarding houses where more than six but less than 50 persons reside must hand over their ration books to the proprietor. These institutions will employ the "pooled book" system with the proprietor obtaining supplies by using the books of all residents.

FLUIDS: 1 pint = 1 pound
1 quart = 2 pounds

WEIGHT

OVER INCLUDING

POINT VALUES

FRUITS AND FRUIT JUICES

Canned and Bottled (including Spiced Fruits)

	Over 0 Including 4 oz.	Over 4 oz. Including 7 oz.	Over 7 oz. Including 10 oz.	Over 10 oz. Including 14 oz.	Over 14 oz. Including 1 lb. 2 oz.	Over 1 lb. 2 oz. Including 1 lb. 6 oz.	Over 1 lb. 6 oz. Including 1 lb. 11 oz.	Over 1 lb. 11 oz. Including 2 lb.	Over 2 lb. Including 2 lb. 4 oz.	Over 2 lb. 4 oz. Including 2 lb. 8 oz.	Over 2 lb. 8 oz. Including 2 lb. 12 oz.	Over 2 lb. 12 oz. Including 3 lb.	Over 3 lb. Including 3 lb. 4 oz.	Over 3 lb. 4 oz. Including 3 lb. 8 oz.	Over 3 lb. 8 oz. Including 3 lb. 12 oz.	Over 3 lb. 12 oz. Including 4 lb.	PER LB.
APPLES (including Crabapples)	1	3	5	6	8	10	13	15	17	19	21	23	25	27	29	31	8
APPLESAUCE	1	3	5	6	8	10	13	15	17	19	21	23	25	27	29	31	8
APRICOTS	2	5	7	10	13	16	20	24	28	31	34	37	41	44	47	50	13
BERRIES—all varieties	1	4	6	8	11	14	17	21	23	26	29	32	34	37	40	43	11
CHERRIES, red sour pitted	1	4	6	8	11	14	17	21	23	26	29	32	34	37	40	43	11
CHERRIES, other	1	4	6	8	11	14	17	21	23	26	29	32	34	37	40	43	11
CRANBERRIES and SAUCE	1	4	6	8	11	14	17	21	23	26	29	32	34	37	40	43	11
FRUITS FOR SALAD and FRUIT COCKTAIL	1	4	6	8	11	14	17	21	23	26	29	32	34	37	40	43	11
GRAPEFRUIT	1	3	5	6	8	10	13	15	17	19	21	23	25	27	29	31	8
GRAPEFRUIT JUICE	1	3	5	6	8	10	13	15	17	19	21	23	25	27	29	31	8
GRAPE JUICE	1	3	5	6	8	10	13	15	17	19	21	23	25	27	29	31	8
PEACHES	1	4	6	8	11	14	17	21	23	26	29	32	34	37	40	43	11
PEARS	1	4	6	8	11	14	17	21	23	26	29	32	34	37	40	43	11
PINEAPPLE	2	5	7	10	13	16	20	24	28	31	34	37	41	44	47	50	13
PINEAPPLE JUICE	1	4	6	8	11	14	17	21	23	26	29	32	34	37	40	43	11
All other canned and bottled fruits, fruit juices, and combinations	1	3	5	6	8	10	13	15	17	19	21	23	25	27	29	31	8

Frozen

CHERRIES	2	5	7	10	13	16	20	24	28	31	34	37	41	44	47	50	13
PEACHES	2	5	7	10	13	16	20	24	28	31	34	37	41	44	47	50	13
STRAWBERRIES	2	5	7	10	13	16	20	24	28	31	34	37	41	44	47	50	13
BERRIES, Other	2	5	7	10	13	16	20	24	28	31	34	37	41	44	47	50	13
All other frozen fruits	2	5	7	10	13	16	20	24	28	31	34	37	41	44	47	50	13

Dried and Dehydrated

PRUNES	3	8	11	15	20	25	31	38	43	48	53	58	63	68	73	78	20
RAISINS	3	8	11	15	20	25	31	38	43	48	53	58	63	68	73	78	20
All others	1	3	5	6	8	10	13	15	17	19	21	23	25	27	29	31	8

VEGETABLES AND VEGETABLE JUICES

Canned and Bottled

ASPARAGUS	1	4	6	8	11	14	17	21	23	26	29	32	34	37	40	43	11
BEANS, FRESH LIMA	2	5	7	10	13	16	20	24	28	31	34	37	41	44	47	50	13
BEANS, GREEN and WAX	1	4	6	8	11	14	17	21	23	26	29	32	34	37	40	43	11
BEANS, all canned and bottled dry varieties including Baked Beans, Soaked Dry Beans, Pork and Beans, Kidney Beans, and Lentils	1	3	5	6	8	10	13	15	17	19	21	23	25	27	29	31	8
BEETS (including pickled)	1	3	5	6	8	10	13	15	17	19	21	23	25	27	29	31	8
CARROTS	1	4	6	8	11	14	17	21	23	26	29	32	34	37	40	43	11
CORN	1	4	6	8	11	14	17	21	23	26	29	32	34	37	40	43	11
PEAS	2	5	7	10	13	16	20	24	28	31	34	37	41	44	47	50	13
SAUERKRAUT	1	2	2	3	4	5	6	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	4
SPINACH	1	4	6	8	11	14	17	21	23	26	29	32	34	37	40	43	11
TOMATOES	2	5	7	10	13	16	20	24	28	31	34	37	41	44	47	50	13
TOMATO CATSUP and CHILI SAUCE	1	4	6	8	11	14	17	21	23	26	29	32	34	37	40	43	11
TOMATO JUICE	1	4	6	8	11	14	17	21	23	26	29	32	34	37	40	43	11
TOMATO PRODUCTS, all others	2	5	7	10	13	16	20	24	28	31	34	37	41	44	47	50	13
All other canned and bottled vegetables, vegetable juices, and combinations	1	4	6	8	11	14	17	21	23	26	29	32	34	37	40	43	11

Frozen

ASPARAGUS	2	5	7	10	13	16	20	24	28	31	34	37	41	44	47	50	13
BEANS, LIMA	2	5	7	10	13	16	20	24	28	31	34	37	41	44	47	50	13
BEANS, GREEN and WAX	2	5	7	10	13	16	20	24	28	31	34	37	41	44	47	50	13
BROCCOLI	2	5	7	10	13	16	20	24	28	31	34	37	41	44	47	50	13
CORN	2	5	7	10	13	16	20	24	28	31	34	37	41	44	47	50	13
PEAS	2	5	7	10	13	16	20	24	28	31	34	37	41	44	47	50	13
SPINACH	2	5	7	10	13	16	20	24	28	31	34	37	41	44	47	50	13
All other frozen vegetables	1	3	5	6	8	10	13	15	17	19	21	23	25	27	29	31	8

OTHER PROCESSED FOODS

SOUPS, CANNED AND BOTTLED—all types and varieties	1	3	5	6	8	10	13	15	17	19	21	23	25	27	29	31	8
BABY FOODS, Canned & bottled, all types and varieties except milk and cereals	4 ounces—including 5½ ounces - - 1 Point								Over 5½ ounces—including 9 ounces - - 2 Points								

THE FOLLOWING ITEMS ARE NOT INCLUDED:
Canned Fruits, Jams—Jellies, Potato Salad,
Chili con Carne, Olives, Preserves,
Fruit Cakes, Pickles, Relishes,
Fruit Puddings.

Frozen Fruits in containers over 10 pounds.
Frozen Vegetables in containers over 10 pounds.
Fruit Juices in containers over one gallon.
Meat Steaks containing some Vegetables.
Paste Products—such as Spaghetti, Macaroni, Noodles, whether or not they are packed with added Vegetable Sauces.
Vegetable Juices in containers over one gallon.
By-products of fruits or vegetables such as soy bean oil, soy bean milk, fruit and vegetable dyes, and similar products.

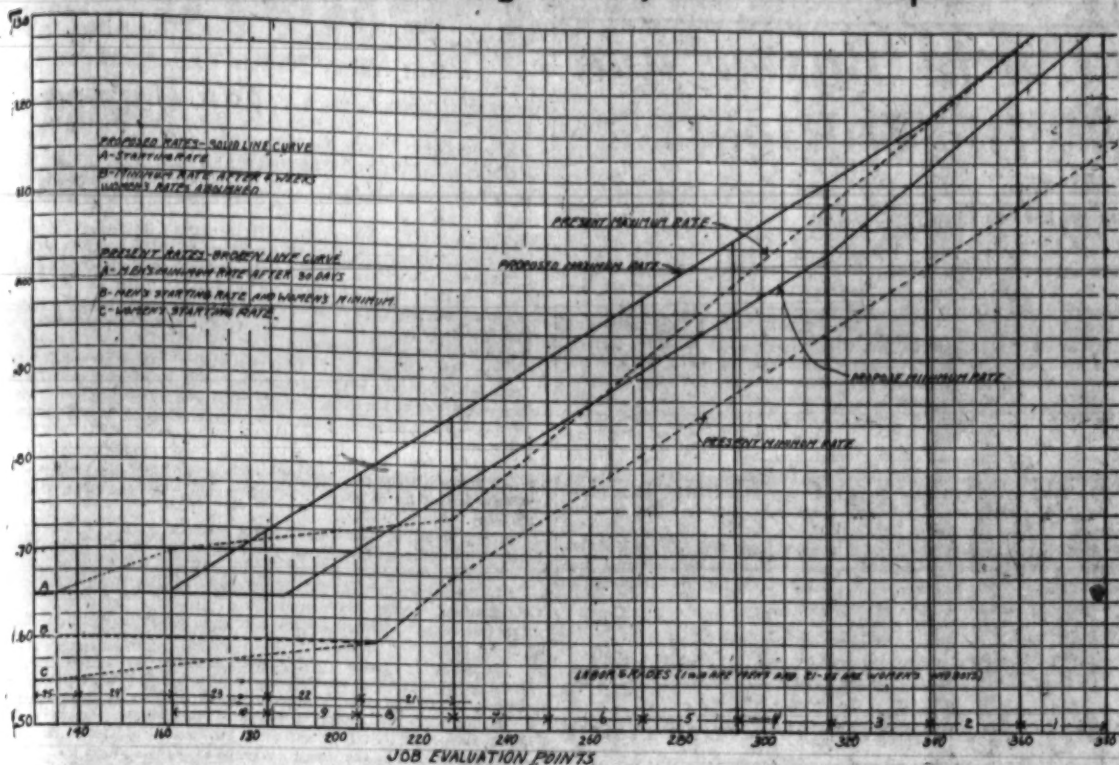
INSTRUCTIONS.—To find the Point Value of an item:
1. Find out the net weight of the contents (from the label, if any).
2. In the line across the top of the chart, showing the weight in ounces and pounds, find the column in which this weight belongs.
3. Find the item in the listing of items in the column to the left.
4. The POINT VALUE of the item appears on the same line as the item and in the column listing the correct weight.
All Point Values must be determined by weights. If no weight is marked on the item, the item must be weighed.
In finding the Point Value of a container where contents are given in fluid ounces, consider the fluid ounce to be the same as the avoirdupois weight ounce. One pint is one pound; one quart is two pounds.

The Point Value of any item weighing over four (4) pounds shall be arrived at by multiplying the number of pounds of that item by the Point Value per pound of that item as given in the "Per Pound" column. Fractions of a pound should be figured in quarter-pounds. Fractions of a quarter-pound should be figured to the next higher quarter-pound. Thus, an item weighing 4 pounds 9 ounces would be considered as weighing 4 pounds 12 ounces for the purpose of getting the Point Value of the item.

This Chart Must Be Displayed in a Prominent Place

OPA Form No. 2-2212

For a Job and Wage Policy to Raise Output



The above graph illustrates the proposed changes in classification and rates at the Star Equipment Co., Bloomfield, N. J., awaiting approval of the War Labor Board. The numbers along the left edge are scales per hour. Those along the bottom evaluate job skills in accordance with the company's point system, and they set the wage base for the designated labor grades. The solid line curve shows the new proposed scales while the broken line marks the present rates. The upper of each is the maximum, the lower minimum.

War Labor Board Okays:

Pay Raises Through Incentive Plans

By George Morris

The War Labor Board has left a wide door open to wage increases under incentive plans or such other steps as would "aid in the effective prosecution of the war."

In its order No. 5, the WLB ruled that "wage adjustments may be made in the rates of individual employees, without approval of the National War Labor Board if they are made as a result of... increased productivity under piecework or incentive plans."

In his Feb. 9 radio speech Economic Stabilization Director James F. Byrnes, developing his argument for incentive pay, said:

"Paying more for the same work makes for inflation. Paying more for extra work does not make for inflation."

Put those two statements together and join them with the President's order permitting increases to "correct maladjustments or inequalities, to eliminate substandards of living, to correct gross inequalities, or to aid in the effective prosecution of the war," and the possibilities widen greatly.

PIECE WORK

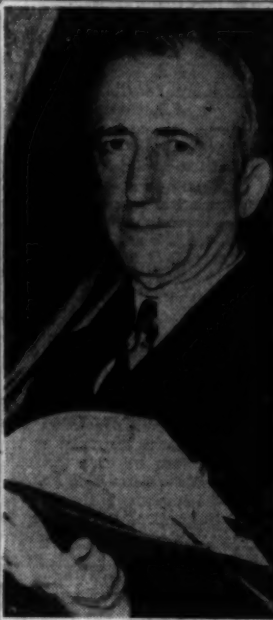
The most direct form of incentive is piecework. But this form can often boomerang and, in effect, become anti-incentive, if misapplied. The danger is principally in the traditional practice of employers of reprimanding the job downward when workers drive up production and earnings appreciably. As a consequence, workers are not encouraged to bring production up too high, for fear that reprimand will require them to work still harder to earn the same amount or less. With this in view, the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO, offered to employers to freeze piece rates for the duration, immediately after Pearl Harbor. Those employers who accepted obtained phenomenal increases in production. But in many industries, the policy of cutting rates continues and the effect is to cut output for the armed forces.

There is still another element related to incentive pay. The workers not on piece work because the operation they perform is technically inapplicable, must be taken into consideration. An inspector, for example, must work harder to keep up with the higher output. The WLB recognized in a decision rendered recently that piece workers should earn from 25 to 30 per cent above their hourly rate. The UE points out that the employer gets this extra output without increased cost in overhead. He should give a part of this saving to the workers not on incentive, for the extra work they are doing. The union follows the general principle of placing that wage increase at 15 per cent.

BONUS

There are various other incentive forms, such as placing departments under bonus payments on production above certain quotas. This involves time-studies of operations. Here, too, there is some ill experience because of employer efforts to raise the quotas. This method brings about friction as some workers look with displeasure upon those who set too high a pace. There is a constant fear of having operations retimed. On the other hand, where there is joint management-union agreement on the operation of the plan, such friction is greatly reduced and the lid for maximum production is off.

It should be noted, however, that there is a growing number of employees who depart from the old chisel school. The shortage of manpower, machines and the ever growing demand for the war fronts, has pressed both management and



JAMES BYRNES

labor unions to accept incentive forms. But the emphasis is strong for those protective features that will safeguard the objectives of the plan and the worker's earnings. Modern industry, leading magazine in the field of management, notes in its Feb. 15 issue that "most surprising of all is the number of instances where labor unions have been the prime movers for the installation of systems of scientific management."

The same magazine, summarizing its study of incentive plans, says that "in war period, rate cutting—one of labor's chief objections to incentive plans—becomes highly hazardous for management."

ANOTHER INCENTIVE

There is still another form of incentive, and this form is probably more common than any. This does not involve piece-work or bonus plans. It is the incentive to a worker to reach top efficiency. This concerns the chaotic job and wage classification policies of probably the majority of the companies now engaged in war production. Old wage rates, dating back years and still bearing the trace of non-union days, survive. A man's skill often played little part. His wages were determined more by the condition of the competitive labor market. Nor was an employer concerned with promoting skill and upgrading of his employees. He could always advertise for a man with precisely the skill he wanted. Hiring rates, too, were at an extremely low figure, because help was obtainable.

As a result, there was neither reason in a company's wage policy. A skilled worker often drew a lower pay rate than an unskilled or semi-skilled man. The destructive nature of this situation shined out in full bloom as factories expanded under pressure of war orders. Some companies took corrective steps in time but a great many didn't.

TYPICAL EXAMPLE

A typical example of the situation and the measures the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers is taking to meet it, is best illustrated in an agreement between the union and the Star Equipment Corp. of Bloomfield, N. J., now pending before the WLB for approval. The union and management have examined all possibilities under the WLB's policy and both declare in their petition to the WLB that it would bring higher production.

To further illustrate the situa-

tion, a chart was drawn up showing the wage curves under present rates and the proposed rates. Under present rates a man starts at 60 cents and reaches the minimum rate of 80 cents after 30 days. A woman starts at 55 cents and reaches the minimum rate of 60 cents after a month. After that the worker seeks to lift himself to higher labor grades (the company has ten grades for men and five grades for women). But a glance at the shallow curve (broken line) shows immediately that until one reaches a point that gives substantial wage outlook, and INCENTIVE to develop in a trade, there is very little inducement. The span for those lower category operations ranges to a high point of a 75 cent maximum and a 67 cent minimum.

The joint petition to the WLB further points out that in an effort to meet war orders and the shortage of experienced workers, the company has broken down most of the jobs "down to their simplest component parts, so that the greater burden can be assumed by unskilled labor." This in turn "has resulted in the large preponderance of employees falling within the area of greatest inequality."

The company and union then explain: "Perhaps not the logical result, but the actual result of this program, used in conjunction with the present wage structure, is that the new unskilled employees are discouraged at their failure to progress up the wage scale as their skill begins to increase and they are moved to new jobs."

They go on to give examples of

the usual experience with workers. After they acquire some knowledge, instead of staying they shift to other companies and short-cut progress to higher rates.

The company and union summarize their case as follows:

"Each of the prior increases in wage rates was in a fixed sum and on a personal basis to all the employees without regard to skill or type of job or the then current rate and was the same amount for all jobs. This has resulted in a distortion of the company wage structure to such an extent that the resultant labor turnover, jeopardizes the war work of the company. It is the purpose of this application not to apply for a general increase in wage rates, but to iron out these wage inequalities existing in its wage structure for the occupations affected."

The union and company propose to set up a wage policy that would follow a more steeply upward straight-line curve, which gives those in lower categories a higher scale and an outlook for more rapid advancement. In addition women's scales are to be equalized with men's and the hiring rate for all would be 65 cents, and the minimum rate 70 cents. This adjustment of scales to an orderly system, would also eliminate the destructive friction among workers because of pay differentials. The company would be in a position to organize its personnel to a top efficiency without fear that it will disintegrate.

The condition at the Star plant which grew from 300 workers three years ago to 1,800 today, is typical.



Daily Share of Vitamin B-1

There is one safe way to get your daily share of Vitamin B-1 and that is—have a good breakfast. So many of us have fallen into the habit of taking breakfast on the run that taking time out to have substantial breakfast may seem like a waste of time. This is one habit we will have to break if we are going to keep our bodies geared to war time tempo of living.

Because the body remains without nourishment for the longest stretch during sleep, it is absolutely necessary to start the day off with an adequate meal. The minutes lost in extra sleep will repay you with extra energy and alertness on your job.

If you have for breakfast: 1 whole sliced orange 1 bowl of hot oatmeal with 2 slices of whole wheat toast 1 pat of butter and jam Coffee, Postum or milk you will be sure of a good part of the daily requirement of B-1. The

Dried Soups:

Dehydrated soups are generally cheaper than the canned varieties. The best of them have good flavor and are nutritious. Consumers Union reports. CU's taste squad tested 20 brands of vegetable noodle and chicken noodle soups, plus 10 miscellaneous varieties. Consumer Reports rates Betty Crocker and Mrs. Grass as the best liked of the vegetable noodle soups.

For Cabbage Fans

Cabbage is a good buy in the market this week, and prices will be down a notch further, judging by quotations in the wholesale produce market. If your family goes for cole slaw, that's the form in which you make the most of the vitamin C content. (Good to know, with the price of oranges higher!) But cole slaw should not be chopped till just before it's to be eaten, or much of its vitamin C will deteriorate.

McNutt Asks Union's Help to Have 'Postal' Workers Stay

Capt. Mulzac Brings Ship Into British Port After 1st Crossing

By Eugene Gordon

Captain Hugh Mulzac, commander of the Liberty ship Booker T. Washington, arrived with his United Nations crew at a British port a few days ago. He and his men were met at the dock by reporters and movie-camera men from all over the British Isles, according to dispatches to the Chicago Defender, and other Negro newspapers.

How did the Booker T. Washington weather its first ocean crossing? What was the condition of the men, physically and with respect to morale?

One dispatch says the ship reached port two days ahead of the convoy of which she was a part. The reason was that the Booker T. Washington became separated from the other ships in a storm which sprang up in the north Atlantic and which followed and buffeted them all the way. The storm caused some damage to the vessel, the dispatch says, but only of a minor character.

British and American reporters asked Captain Mulzac what message he would like to give the United Nations. Then they asked the crew what they thought of their Negro skipper.

Mulzac was proud, he declared, to have had the opportunity of taking supplies across the Atlantic to the Allies. He admitted that, in view of the ruthless U-boat offensive, the task had been full of hazards. He told reporters and movie men that he hoped the Negro people would get out of this war some of the benefits promised in the Atlantic Charter. He considered his and his crew's accomplishment of their tasks a successful counter attack against international fascism.

A British newspaperman was quoted as saying to a correspondent of the Negro press:

"It is ironical to think that Captain Mulzac was a Negro braving the dangers of the deep to help white folk in their hour of need, while his own race is denied the most elementary rights of citizens and men."

Captain Mulzac and his crew did not feel, however, that they had made the hazardous crossing to help "white folk." Judging by all they said and by their general attitude toward the anti-fascist war, they did it as citizens of the United Nations and as sailors of



CAPT. MULZAC

the most elementary rights of citizens and men."

Captain Mulzac and his crew did not feel, however, that they had made the hazardous crossing to help "white folk." Judging by all they said and by their general attitude toward the anti-fascist war, they did it as citizens of the United Nations and as sailors of

fascism. They did it to help all decent humanity, which certainly includes the Negro people.

Officers of the United States Army Transport Service and of the U. S. Shipping Administration welcomed the Booker T. Washington. So also did British representatives of the Luckenbach Line, agents for the vessel. Captain J. P. Devlin, jovial U. S. representative in Britain of our War Shipping Administration, told the British and American newspapermen that Captain Mulzac was "a fine skipper and a gallant gentleman."

Captain Devlin told British reporters also that Ferdinand O. Smith, the Negro secretary of the National Maritime Union, was one of the most highly respected trade union leaders in the United States.

Captain Mulzac then got in his word for his crew of Norwegians, Danes, Spaniards, black Americans, white Americans, Swedes, Filipinos, Yugoslavs, Poles, West Indians, Hondurans and Irishmen. He repeated what he had said at the banquet in New York—that they were indeed like "one big, happy family."

The men—and that included the all-white guncrew—when questioned by reporters, spoke of Captain Mulzac with affection and admiration. The consensus of the crew was that "the old man" not only knows his business with the wheel but that he is "like a father" to them all.

Chairman Paul V. McNutt, of the War Manpower Commission, directed a special appeal to the American Communications Association, CIO, to urge its members in Postal Telegraph Company to "stay on their jobs at all costs" because "the services they are performing are as important to the war effort as the contributions made by men and women in the armed services," spokesmen for the union revealed yesterday.

Joseph P. Selly, president of the American Communications Association, transmitted McNutt's appeal to all Postal Telegraph Workers throughout the country in a special bulletin containing a facsimile copy of Mr. McNutt's letter.

Selly also assured McNutt that the union has been taking and will continue to take every possible measure to urge its membership to stay in the industry regardless of personal sacrifices entailed.

Thousands of workers in Postal Telegraph, with years of training and with irreplaceable skills, have been leaving the industry in recent months.

This is due primarily, Selly told McNutt, to the fantastically low wage scales—an average of 49.7 cents per hour, compared to 85 cents per hour average in manufacturing industries. The War Labor Board has been considering the union's case for wage increases since October, 1942 and no recommendation has as yet been made.

Selly urged Chairman McNutt to join with the union in a plea to the War Labor Board for immediate and favorable disposition of the case.

In the meantime, the workers in the industry will respond to this renewed appeal, Selly pointed out, because of McNutt's recognition of their importance to the war effort and because of their understanding of the issues involved in this war.

McNutt's appeal to the union and to the Postal Telegraph workers is believed to be unprecedented. It follows a special statement issued last week by James Lawrence Fly, chairman of the Board of the War Communications, who assured the employees of Postal that their services are vital and needed regardless of any plans for merger of both telegraph companies.

Soviets Near Dnieper Line

(Continued from Page 1)

Calif. CIO Asks Gov't Probe of Kaiser Plant

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 21.—A federal investigation by Henry J. Kaiser's Permanent magnesium plant at Los Altos was demanded Feb. 19, by the California CIO Council, which furnished to high United States authorities evidence that the \$25,000,000 government-financed plant is a "spectacular flop."

"Output is only 8 per cent of planned capacity," the council said. "Cost of the metal produced is five times as much as originally estimated and almost four times that of Kaiser's largest competitor. Loss of magnesium in the foundry runs as high as 25 per cent of total production, yet inexpensive suggestions by staff chemists for salvaging almost all of this metal have been rebuffed sharply."

The CIO charges were documented by five research chemists—members of the Federation of Architects Engineers Chemists & Technicians—who said: "Almost without exception the men in charge of Permanent seem deficient in the type of training and experience which would qualify them to operate such technical production."

Over short periods of time and under conditions of sleep, further contraction of living standards could and would take place. The report of minimum requirements of goods and services of the civilian population affords a fairly detailed picture of existence during a wartime period.

Admen to Aid Gov't Drive On Food Needs

(By United Press)

American food manufacturers will divert "a great many millions of dollars" from their normal advertising budgets this year to cooperate in a government-sponsored advertising campaign that will give the public a complete, detailed picture of the nation's wartime food situation, the Office of War Information announced yesterday.

In the largest coordinated drive ever undertaken in support of a government program, the manufacturers will employ newspapers, radio, magazines, motion pictures and other advertising media to explain fully the sweeping changes in American eating habits that will be necessary this year if the United States is to keep its world-wide military commitments.

Representatives of 300 leading manufacturers, comprising probably the biggest single advertising group in the nation, met here yesterday with government officials to map out the program and it was understood that the initial advertisements will appear in newspapers throughout the country within the next week.

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EXCEPTIONAL VALUES

J. Lebowitz & Noble

83 Stanton St., cor. Allen St.

New York City

"Economy Makes Happy Homes and Sound Nations"

INVEST IN BONDS!

Ram Win Over Jaspers Further Knots Met Cage Tourney Scramble

St. John's Tackles Tough Georgetown Tonight
and LIU Faces Scrappy Canisius at Garden

By Phil Gordon

This dizzy basketball season which has tied the whole city into knots, was made even screwier this morning as a result of Fordham's victory over Manhattan Saturday night at the Rose Hill gym.

The Jaspers, fresh from their victory over mighty St. John's last week, and riding the crest of an 11-game winning streak, were favorites and hoped to make the Fordham game a jumping off place for a tourney berth.

But the Rams had ideas of their own and led by Bob Mullens, outscored the Jaspers 39-31.

The victory tightened up the met cage race even more and it is now certain that the tourney teams will be chosen only during the next ten days of play.

In the running are St. John's, which stands the best chance of making it, Fordham, NYU and Manhattan.

ST. JOHN'S-GEORGETOWN TONIGHT

At the Garden this evening, the St. John's Indians will attempt to prove that the Manhattan defeat was just a fluke when they tackle a formidable Georgetown five in one of two games.

Another interesting inter-city scrap completes tonight's program. It pairs the LIU Blackbirds with Canisius. This is the second game of a home-and-home schedule arrangement, the Golden Griffins having won by a 40 to 36 score when the teams met in Buffalo a month ago.

Spotted from the season's start as one of the most important games of the Eastern campaign, the Hoya-Indian battle fulfills that expectation. The teams are a physical match, employ identical playing methods, and to-date have compiled comparable records. Both rank among the first five on the Eastern rating list. The Hoyas have won 16 out of 18 and the Redskins 14 out of 16.

The balanced comparison extends even to the St. John's mascot, Harry "Big Boy" Boykoff. The Hoyas have his match in John Mahnkens, a freshman phenom from West New York. As compared to Boykoff's six feet nine inches, Mahnkens is six feet eight inches tall. Like the Brooklyn ace, Mahnkens is a pivot play specialist, and like him too, a prolific scorer. The latest scoring records credit Boykoff with 255 points and Mahnkens with 262.

Coached by Elmer Ripley, a long time professional colleague and then rival of St. John's Joe Lapchick, the Hoyas play New York type basketball.

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DAILY WORKER SPORTS

Page 6

NEW YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1943



Dodds Was Due in 'Baxter' and He Certainly Did It Right

Old Dodds was "due" Saturday night. And he did it up right. The Boston Deacon had lost the two previous mile races of the season—one to Indiana's Earl Mitchell and the second to NYU's Frank Dixon.

But Dodds didn't like it one bit. Like the fine competitor and sportsman he is, however, he claimed no alibi or excuse. He merely went about planning his race with precise care. He trained quickly and earnestly—and when the gun went off for the Baxter Mile it took only three laps for everyone in the Garden to know that Dodds meant to win this one, and was going to win it.

Dodds ran, what for him is the perfect race. Pouring it on early he set a terrible, blistering pace which completely exhausted the other four men in the event.

Mitchell, who had come along strong in the first two races, was so spent that he trailed in a sad last. And Frank Dixon, NYU's ace, who had won the Boston AA mile the week before, threw himself out so badly in the last lap trying to catch the flying Deacon, that he nearly collapsed near the end and allowed Don Burnham to nip him for the second spot.

The Dodds of Saturday night was the same Dodds who last year beat Leslie MacDonnell. He was not to be denied, and his heartrending pace was good enough for a time of 4:08.3—the fastest mile run this year and not too far behind the world indoor record of 4:7.4.

Some track men sitting in the press box were under the impression that Dixon, the only man who had a chance of catching Dodds, made a tactical mistake in allowing the Deacon to go off to so great a lead. (For most of the race Dodds was ahead by 25 yards.)

And indeed, that WAS Frank's error—an error which undoubtedly ruined his chances of making it a shoulder-to-shoulder race down the homestretch.

Dixon started his kick when the gun went off for the last lap. Some 25 or 30 yards behind at the time, he did succeed in cutting the distance in half but that was all he was capable of doing in one short lap.

Had he stayed within five or ten yards of Dodds there is no doubt

that he could have overtaken him. Dodds, while running a furious half and three-quarters, only proved once more that he cannot spend it up in the last quarter. His last quarter was a very slow 63.9 seconds.

All in all it was a much deserved win for Dodds and the crowd gave him an ovation of tremendous proportions when he walked around the track after the race. Dixon too, received an ovation for his gallant try—but the night was meant for Dodds.

The meet served still more notice that this is going to be a banner season for Negro runners. Negroes were entered in practically every single event and distinguished themselves.

Ed Conwell, solidly built sprint star of NYU, won the 60 yard dash

with a corking 6.4 seconds which established a new record for the 75 year-old history of the meet.

In third place was Albert MacDowell, another Negro sprinter from St. John's.

The 60 yard high hurdles was likewise won by a Negro, Warren Halliburton of NYU, who also set a new meet record with a terrific 7:6 seconds. Halliburton is one of the best looking hurdlers to come along in years—exhibiting an ease and grace of a natural champion.

Hugh Short, the phenomenal Georgetown runner again took the 500—with apparent ease. But in second place was Jimmy Herbert, veteran Negro middle distance man now running for the Grand Street Boys Club.

NAT LOW.

Dom DiMag Blind in One Eye, May Be Discharged from Navy

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Feb. 21.—Dom DiMaggio has lost the sight of his right eye and may be discharged from the Navy, the Boston Sunday Advertiser said today.

The hard-hitting young outfielder of the Boston Red Sox, and brother of Joe DiMaggio who had just entered the Army, had been in a Navy hospital for five weeks under the care of eye specialists.

Dom phoned the Advertiser confirmation of his misfortune but didn't seem too despondent over the tragedy.

The little, popular Sox center fielder, had been turned down by both the Army and Navy last summer for poor eyesight when he attempted to enlist. Not daunted in his desire to enter the service he then accepted a compromise by serving in the Shore Patrol of the Navy. He had been stationed at Treasure Island in San Francisco Bay when he became blind and was transferred to a shore hospital.

They tell me, he said, "that I have 75 per cent of my vision back. But I can still see black spots in front of the affected eye. Now I am being treated every two weeks and I feel that the treatment is improving my sight. Naturally, I hope and think that some day it will be as good as ever."

DiMaggio was asked whether or not, in the event that he was discharged from the coast guard, he would fill center field for the Red Sox.

"This may sound funny," he said, "but the fact is that I haven't given baseball a thought. I would prefer to remain in the Navy with two, for the duration of the war. I will certainly seek no discharge, and if they want to get rid of me, they'll have to fire me out. As far as baseball is concerned, I may recover enough of the normal vision of the eye to be a big leaguer once again, but there is a possibility—and I may as well face it—that I'll never play ball again."

NO INJURY RESPONSIBLE
No injury caused the loss of sight of the eye. Darkness gradually folded in, and one of baseball's greatest stars suddenly found himself in a hospital, fighting the hard-fought fight of his lifetime. Apparently, he is winning the fight if 75 per cent of his vision has returned.

Memo to N. Y. State Legislature: A Close-Up of Rickenbacker

(Continued from Page 1)

annually.

4. What does Detroit labor say of Rickenbacker?

R. J. Thomas, president of the United Auto Workers of America has asserted: "Captain Rickenbacker has made a very timely and valuable contribution to the great social legislation which our Commander-in-Chief, President Roosevelt, caused to be inaugurated in this country."

Commenting on Rickenbacker's Jan. 22 speech in Detroit, Frank X. Martel, president of the Detroit and Wayne County A.P.L., stated: "Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker seems to have escaped the Japanese only to be recaptured by the National Association of Manufacturers. No other member of his mission has used this accidental prominence to capitalize [for the purpose] of an unworthy drive on labor which is doing its utmost in the war. Rickenbacker, when he was an auto manufacturer, blacklisted men who dared join a union. Now he is in congenial company again, blasting organized labor in the interests of the NAM."

5. What does the New York A.P.L. say about Rickenbacker's crusade?

At a meeting of the New York Central Trades and Labor Council, held last Thursday night, Thomas Brennan, secretary-treasurer of the Building Trades Council joined with others in assailing Rickenbacker's attacks on organized labor. He noted, according to press reports, that "little is heard of the four men who were on the raft with Rickenbacker, and suggested that labor bring forward many such unsung heroes, building trades workers who went to numerous distant bases for construction work."

6. What is the position of the New York CIO?

At a meeting, also held last Thursday evening, the Greater Industrial Union Council, CIO, with 300 delegates representing 500,000 organized workers went on record as denouncing Rickenbacker's statements.

7. How does the Ku Klux Klan like Rickenbacker's ideas?

In a broadside issued by the KKK of Orlando, Fla., Rickenbacker was lauded as an authority on labor. The leaflet presented the flyer's slanders against war production workers.

8. What does the demagogue Gerald L. K. Smith say of Rickenbacker?

According to the New York press, this disciple of the late Huey P. Long, boasted that Rickenbacker was one of the founders of the national committee of the America First.

9. What is Rickenbacker's own record on labor as an employer?

Listed in "Who's Who in New York" as an aviation executive, Rickenbacker was for many years associated with the Firestone, Dusenberry, Mercer Co., and later vice-president and director of sales of the General Aviation Manufacturing Co.; vice-president of the American Airways; vice-president, North American Aviation, Inc., and president of Eastern Air Lines.

As president of the Indianapolis Motor Speedway Corporation, Rickenbacker had the dubious distinction of having his firm placed on the unfair list of the Indianapolis Central Labor Union for five years. The weekly organ of the Central Labor Union, "The Union," charges, moreover, that "he painted sand and repaired it," and that "the national guard did his police work, and that he had a driver's strike one year because he tried to chase on them."

The firm of which Rickenbacker was vice-president, American Airways, Inc., of Chicago, used labor spies furnished by the Corporations Auxiliary Co. This charge was made by the LaFollette Committee (U. S. Senate Committee on Education and Labor pursuant to Senate Res. 266, 74th Congress), and is found in the U. S. Government Report on Industrial Espionage, No. 46, Part 2.

Cap't. Rickenbacker will tonight address a Legislature which has a tradition of progressive social legislation. He will speak to men and women who want to advance the war effort and certainly would not like to be placed in a position of sanctioning an attack upon the American labor movement, and touching off a wave of violent class prejudice.

Disruption of our national unity can be of assistance only to America's foes, and that, gentlemen, is what might well be borne in mind as you listen to Capt. Rickenbacker tonight.

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The Low Down - Sights and Sounds at the Garden at a Saturday Night Track Meet

NAT LOW

You come to the Garden early Saturday night wondering perhaps if you will pick up a few interesting items. You also have an extra working press ducat which you want to give to some service man or one of the anxious kids who always hang around the press entrance hoping for just such an extra ticket which will get them in free.

Athletes, quartered in nearby hotels, walking into the Garden with coats over their track suits, their spiked shoes under the arm. We spot Bill Vesicle, Columbia's sensational now high jump artist, a handsome, blond six footer who causes a couple of young ladies to stare at him with unconcealed admiration.

Then along strolls Marty Glickman and we stand around in the street talking. Marty is the ex-Syracuse track star and football ace who is now one of the leading young radio sports broadcasters of the air waves. He is a starchy, smiling and pleasant fellow who knows as much about the subtleties of track as any man.

"Who do you like in the Baxter Mile tonight, Marty?" I ask. "I think it's going to be Dodds. He's about due and I think he will surprise a lot of people..." he replies. (He was right. Dodds did cop.)

A few moments later Jimmy Herbert comes down the street and he stops to exchange some words with us. Jimmy is the former 500-yard national champion. He is a slender, tall and scholarly guy. The Negro ace joshes about his chances against Hugh Short, the Georgetown speedster who has won three races in a row this season. Marty remarks as how Jimmy still looks good for the first three laps but then fades in the bell lap.

Herbert smiles cheerfully: "I'm getting no younger you know..." And I'm reminding these days with only five hours sleep a night against the ten I used to get when I was at NYU... I go to school in the morning (he's taking a post-graduate course) and work at night till 12:30... I've got to be in class at nine A. M., which means that by the time I get home at night and get up in the morning, I have had only five or six hours of shut-eye... That's not much, is it?"

But before he goes into the dressing room Jimmy promises: "I'll be in front at least once tonight—you can count on that"—Jimmy was wrong. He wasn't out in front at any time in the race. Short, tearing off to an immediate lead, kept pouring it on and despite Herbert's determined last lap bid he finished a full ten yards behind the blazingly fast Georgetown boy.

Athletes from a dozen different schools continue to file in, all tall, healthy-looking boys who, you think as you watch them, will make fine soldiers when they are called up.

A tiny little fellow walks up and we recognize him as Greg Rice. Greg stops to chat in his slow, pleasant voice. Rice is the greatest long distance runner of our generation or any generation. He holds practically every single world record for the two and three-mile runs. A graduate of Notre Dame and now working as a clerk in a bank, he continues to break records every season. He has never been defeated and has taken about 56 races in a row from the best runners of five nations.

"How do you think you'll do tonight, Greg?" I ask and all three of us break out in loud laughter. When we get serious again, Greg says: "I'll tell you something. That kid Hunter (Olive Hunter of Greg's Alma Mater, Notre Dame) is going to be a champ one of these fine days... He gave me quite a tussle two weeks ago and may be even tougher tonight. You watch him carefully and mark what I say."

Greg's course had the right line on him. Hunter stayed with Rice for 30 laps of the 22 which make up the two-mile Garden race. He even tried to pass Greg on the 11th lap but Rice, opening up with his usual wonderful sprint, breezed ahead of Hunter and poured it on to win by some 25 yards. But the crowd gave the kid a great hand—and Rice was the first to congratulate him upon his magnificent showing. It was getting on now and Marty who was waiting for his wife, started to fidget. His wife finally came, a beautiful tall girl who kissed the ex-Syracuse star warmly and said, "I'm sorry I'm late, darling. I couldn't help it."

I gave my extra ticket to a couple of soldiers standing nearby. "This makes us feel twice as bad as before. Now one of us can get in and the other will have to stay out." But they thanked us warmly and accepted the ticket with a great smile.

The climb up to the press box in the mezzanine. The greetings to Ted Husing, Dan Parker, Arch Murray, Hugh Fullerton of the AP and others. Then the concentration upon the events unfolding on the floor below.

All in a night's work.

Shoe Union Meets OPA on Ration Plan

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Frank McGrath, international president of the United Shoe Workers of America, CIO, yesterday decried the existence of a "panic psychology" in the shoe manufacturing and retail industries.

In a statement issued in Washington, McGrath declared that he and CIO Liaison Representative to OPA, John Edelman, had been meeting with officials of the WPA and the OPA on questions of shoe rationing, standardization, and production.

"I can say authoritatively," McGrath said, "that as a result of these meetings called at the instance of our organization, steps are being taken to stabilize the shoe industry."

McGrath was particularly concerned with the "hysterical reactions" of retailers, many of whom cancelled orders for popular-priced shoes as soon as they heard about shoe rationing.

"The shortage of leather will make the continued production of medium and popular-priced shoes inevitable," McGrath said. "In addition, the stabilization plans for the shoe industry, as discussed at our conferences in Washington, will also guarantee continued production of this price field."

"The United Shoe Workers of America has a program for the shoe industry in these crucial times. We believe that the industry, our union and the government agencies involved must look ahead and plan. Our organization is in favor of planned production, the planning of effective rationing so that consumers, the industry, and retailers will suffer least. We insist on strict price control, and a check on those manufacturers who may attempt to falsify their war effort for profiteering and personal gain. And, we insist on more union consultation before government plans affecting the industry are in their final stages."

Dorchester Road, 8:15 P. M.
2) Wednesday, Feb. 24—P. S. 90, E. 10th St. and Ave. K, 8:15 P. M.
3) Wednesday, Feb. 24—71 Ocean Parkway, Recreation Room, 8:15 P. M.

A series of public meetings will be held throughout the community, where housewives will receive thorough instructions concerning the plan, and have their questions answered. In this way the CIO hopes to make each housewife a more efficient shopper.

These meetings will be held at the following places:

1) Tuesday, Feb. 23—Flatbush Christian Church, E. 15th St. and

4) Thursday, Feb. 25—St. Paul's Church, St. Paul's Place.

WANT-ADS

Rates per word (Minimum 10 words)

1 time 10

2 times 15

3 times 20

4 times 25

5 times 30

6 times 35

7 times 40

8 times 45

9 times 50

10 times 55

11 times 60

12 times 65

13 times 70

14 times 75

15 times 80

16 times 85

17 times 90

18 times 95

19 times 100

20 times 105

CHANGE THE WORLD

Autobiography of a Communist
Can't be as Complete or as
Vivid as a Fiction Account
By MIKE GOLD

What I tried to say was the following: Though many authors, friendly or otherwise, have attempted to paint the portrait of a Communist in America, no one has yet fully succeeded. This has an evil effect in our political life, I said, since it is the fascistic Hamilton Fishes and their Trotskyite literary allies who have impressed their own foul image of Communists upon the mind of our nation.

Mother Bloor rises swinging with both hands from the mat and claims I have struck a foul blow. At 54 this marvelous champion of the American working class has suffered an accident which broke two ribs and bruised her up considerably but she will not allow such a trifle to interfere with her fighting the good fight.

"It was just a prosaic fall in my own living room, and my injuries would have been more creditable if the wounds had been received in battle," she writes. "Proving again that woman's place is not in the home. Anyway, the wounds are healed again and I am sitting up and taking notice."

"Now, Comrade Michael, I am not being pugnacious, but am asking just as a point of information, how could you have forgotten the book of William Z. Foster in making your claim that no good biography had yet been written of an American Communist?"

"I have just finished re-reading his 'Pages from a Worker's Life'—it was a tenth reading. Now if this is not a complete biography I must be a complete failure as a reviewer of books. It is photographed upon one's memory, Bill's origin, his early struggles against the downpour of a proletarian world, his problems and battles in later life. There's not enough about his self-education—I remember, how he electrified us in the Soviet Union by his ability to translate from French, German, Spanish and other languages."

"So what do you mean by ignoring and snubbing us Ancient Mariners—Lovely, Mother."

Yes, Bill Foster's book is all worthy of anyone's tenth reading. It has a classic purity of thought and speech. It appears to strong men and women, contains lessons for all, yet is fabulous enough in its realism to serve as a book of tales for children.

And Mother Bloor's book of reminiscences also contains many interesting anecdotes, lights up many a dark page of American labor history, and also reveals the lineaments of a heroic leader of the American workers.

But somehow, autobiography never has the same wide appeal as fiction, because it is of necessity limited in its portraiture. The autobiographer must not tell all, or he gets to seem a boaster. Many personal things he does not care to tell, lest he seem shameless or an exhibitionist. Thus, with so many psychological handicaps, autobiography is too often the raw material out of which a novel might be made.

It is the fictions that captivate the mind of nations—the Hamlets, Don Quixotes, Ulysses, and Jean Valjeans. During the Civil War period, Frederick Douglass the ex-slave was second only to Lincoln as the brain and heart of the revolution against slavery. He wrote a marvelous autobiography recently republished. It is one of the great documents of all literature. But did it ever have the national effect of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," a novel over-sentimental in tone, and straining reality at many points, yet somehow projecting an image of slavery that touched all hearts?

That's the power of fiction, as opposed to the document. It is something hard to analyze, like the power of music. But who can doubt that fiction has a great political effect, just as music can be said to have a proven military value? Shostakovich's great Cossack trilogy stirred the Soviet Union and no doubt helped harden the people for the coming battles. His fictional Communists served as a model, no doubt, for many of the young Cossack heroes of the Don today.

Daily Crossword Puzzle

(Released by the Bell Syndicate, Inc.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
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| HORIZONTAL | VERTICAL | Numbers |
| 1 To contend | 1 College in Iowa | (abbr.) |
| 5 Egyptian goddess | 2 Away | 19 Swayed |
| 9 Juice of tree | 3 To start | 20 Sly look |
| 13 Possessive pronoun | 4 Slave | 22 Doctrine |
| 15 To scatter | 5 Small islands | 23 To expire |
| 16 Jacket | 6 Utters | 24 Large tub |
| 18 French for "the" | 7 Prefix: not | 25 Inlet |
| 19 Layers | 8 Thus | 26 Suddenly |
| 21 Breakfast food | 9 Large fish | 27 Suffice |
| 22 Let it stand | 10 To renovate | 28 Resident of vessel |
| 23 Cynical | 11 Teases | 29 Girl's name |
| 24 Glacial drift | | 30 To dishonor |
| 25 Bitter vetch | | 31 Ocean-going vessel |
| 26 Strainer | | 32 Drops |
| 27 Prophet | | 33 Flame of God |
| 28 Commemorative disks | | 34 Jewish high priest |
| 29 Dried grape | | 35 The killer whale |
| 30 A number (pl.) | | 36 To finish |
| 31 Nonclerical | | 37 Aeriform |
| 32 Beverage | | 38 Female sheep |
| 33 Fact | | 39 Faroe Islands' whirlwind |
| 34 To turn to the right | | |

On Broadway:

Critics Face Communists and Find Themselves in a Dilemma

By Ralph Warner

Broadway drama critics are at their wit's ends these war days. The theatre, which once quietly escaped into symbolism, now is scanning the horizons of reality. As the season progresses, the reviewer finds himself confronted with political problems in the United States in 1940, the 1940 Nazi invasion of Norway, the Red Army's 1941 defense of Moscow and other incidents of the war on the eastern front.

Even so limp and inoffensive a play as "Sandy" offered problems, for it scanned post-war planning (in a cockeyed way, of course).

However, no play has forced the gentlemen of the critical press to think quite so hard as "Counterattack." This melodrama about two Red Army soldiers who capture a nest of Nazis is full of vitality. It's a good show, and no one who saw it could deny that fact. But what bothered many reviewers was that Corporal Kulikov and Private Kirichenko of the Red Army are Communists.

You see, it has been a convention of the American commercial theatre that all Communists must look like wild-eyed crackpots, ranting soap-boxers, or neurotic intellectuals, dependent upon whether the play is an Elmer Rice "Counselor-at-Law," or an S. N. Behrman comedy.

And it is also a rigorous for nearly all correspondents, editorial writers and radio commentators to ignore the fact that the Soviet Union is a socialist state, in which the Communist Party plays a leading role. It is also considered impolitic to imply that the heroic Red Army is subject to criticism in these days of its triumph.

Imagine, therefore, that you are a drama critic for a New York newspaper, faced with the difficulty of reconciling your admiration for a good show and a great Army with the fact that the two Red Army men of "Counterattack" are obviously Marxists. You'd cut some cute rhetorical tricks, I swan.

And the Critics did.

Kulikov and Kirichenko capture, guard and argue with seven Nazis of varying personalities, background and dispositions. The out-and-out Nazi party member is dismissed as



Barbara O'Neil and Sam Wanamaker in "Counterattack," at the Windsor. Unless public pressure induces Lee Sabines, producer, to keep this very important play on the boards, it will close after next Saturday night's performance.

incorrigible—he mouths the rantings of Hitler and Goebbels, can and will learn nothing. But the others—one Nazi watches uncomprehendingly the simple democratic manner in which a store of precious drinking water is rationed by the Red Army men to friend and foe alike. From this incident, the Nazis on the stage and the audience at the Windsor Theatre, learn what Soviet equality means in practice.

Another Nazi hears wonderingly that Soviet collective farms do not crush individual farmers; on the contrary, the individual farmer actually owns in perpetuity his own piece of land, cattle, pigs and surplus of produce. Leninist self-criticism is exemplified by Kulikov's repeated efforts to carry out his assignment to discover which of the Nazis is an officer, and to learn the disposition of German tank forces.

Kulikov is no intelligence officer; he is a simple miner who makes mistakes. Physical fatigue nearly overwhelms him. He wrestles with himself, criticizes himself in a monologue in which he conducts a Communist self-examination before his imaginary superior officer. It is a striking lesson in Marxian dialectics.

Then there is the simple farmer Kirichenko's loyalty and devotion to his Comrade Stalin. Kirichenko interprets for the Nazis, and for the audience, the real position of

Stalin in the Soviet state—not as a dictator, but as a people's leader whose motives, words and deeds have won for him universal love.

Kirichenko's youthful desire for a woman's affection reveals to the Nazi nurse, and the women in the audience, the position of women in Soviet life. Frau Emma Dahlgrén has been crushed by the fascist fakery, which has substituted false standards of rigid self-denial for the home, the children and the useful careers she has never enjoyed in Germany. She begins to understand the truth, as the play ends.

The two Red Army men speak always as citizens who have absorbed the basic ethics and morality of socialism. This is what they are—and what the real Red Army of today's bitter battlefields is. This is a key to the spirit of the Soviet people, to their unbreakable defense and their invincible progress.

Not mystic "Russian soul," not Slavic "love for land," but a resurgent national spirit, cultivated and fostered by Lenin and Stalin, plus—and always plus—the philosophy, the theory and the practice of the higher democracy of socialism—this is the reason for Soviet victories today.

And this is revealed excellently in "Counterattack." One critic liked the play, but deplored "agit-prop" lines which, he said, were worthy of "left wing plays put on in the vicinity of Union Square." Another said: "Good, but a propaganda play—too much propaganda!" Well, the Russian miner, and the German miner whose working class instincts bring him to the side of his comrade Kulikov, the Red Army man, these are the heroes of "Counterattack."

Working class power created and built the U.S.S.R. and has preserved it against barbarous aggression. This is fact and not fiction; truth, not spurious propaganda, not "agit-prop," but history, the brightest page of contemporary history.

All in all, the critics of New York have marched a long way down the road of objectivity. They have learned quite a lesson from "Counterattack." I venture to predict that they will better understand the next play about the war because they saw "Counterattack."

At the Dover

Nelson Eddy and Jeanette MacDonald in "New Moon," at the Bronx Dover Theatre through tomorrow.

Pulitzer Prize Poets in Tribute To Red Army

Three Pulitzer prize poets, William Rose Benet who received the award in 1942, Robert P. Tristram Coffin, who was the winner in 1936, and John Gould Fletcher who received the honor in 1939, and another outstanding American poet, Witter Bynner, have written poems in honor of the 25th anniversary of the Red Army.

The poems will all be published in the March issue of the magazine Soviet Russia Today, which is being dedicated to the anniversary, and Mr. Benet's poem will be read at a dinner, tendered in honor of military representatives of the Soviet Union, on Washington's Birthday evening, at the Hotel Commodore, New York. United Nations military representatives will participate, Major General Thomas A. Terry, Commanding General of the Second Service Command at Governor's Island, New York, representing the United States War Department.

The dinner is being given under the auspices of the magazine and a list of distinguished sponsors including among literary notables, William Rose Benet, Louis Bromfield, Pearl S. Buck, Lillian Hellman, Ernest Hemingway, Maurice Maeterlinck, Thomas Mann, Edgar Lee Masters, Prof. Kirtley S. Mather, Eugene O'Neill, Prof. Ralph Barton Perry, Donald Ogden Stewart, Raymond Gram Swing, Johannes Steel, Genevieve Taggard, Albert Rhys Williams and Lin Yutang.

Mr. Downes' Esthetics

Mr. Olin Downes of the New York Times is much happier with Mozart than he is with Shostakovich. This is not merely an esthetic preference; if it were, there would be no story.

But Mr. Downes contradicted himself rather significantly. In his nervous anxiety to lambast the Soviet composer last year (contradicting, at that time, Toscanini and Koussevitzky), he called the Shostakovich 7th Symphony a "banal" work which satisfied the Russians only because they were "living in an existence in which esthetic refinements and critical dissertations are far indeed from the thoughts that beset them."

But now it seems to Mr. Downes that esthetic refinements are not so important. Now it seems that the spirit, the authenticity of the music's inspiration are what counts. Not Shostakovich music, of course. Mozart. Safe, 18th century Mozart. On hearing a Mozart symphony played by the Boston Symphony last Sunday night, Mr. Downes wrote, on Feb. 15, "It was proved again, in the most impressive manner, that it is not tricks of style or novelty of harmonization that makes a great piece of music, but rather the spirit of that music, and the authenticity of its inspiration."

RADIO HIGHLIGHTS

Final Day of American Music Festival, WNYC, 11:15 A.M. . . . Closing Concert, 5 P.M. . . . Chamber Music, 7:05 P.M. . . . Radio Version of "This Is the Army," WABC, 9 P.M. . . . James Melton in "Ballad for Americans," WEAF, 9 P.M. . . . President Roosevelt's Washington Birthday Address, all stations, 10:30 P.M. . . .

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| MORNING | EVENING |
| 8:00-WEAF-WABC-News | 6:00-WEAF-Parade Time |
| 8:45-WABC-Women of Tomorrow | 6:15-WABC-Music to Remember |
| 9:00-WNYC-Masterwork Hour | 6:30-WABC-Great Classics |
| 9:15-WABC-Women at War | 6:45-WABC-Sidney Mooney |
| 9:30-WABC-Most Famous Scott | 6:55-WABC-News |
| 10:00-WNYC-This Week's Resources | 7:00-WABC-Bill Stern, Sports |
| 10:15-WABC-Lisa Sergio | 7:15-WABC-Dinner Music |
| 10:30-WABC-The Music You Want | 7:30-WABC-Keep Working, Keep Singing |
| 10:45-WNYC-Volunteers for Victory | 7:45-WABC-The Music You Want |
| 11:00-WNYC-Police Dept. Safety Program | 7:55-WABC-Parade Time |
| 11:15-WNYC-Town Hall Forum | 8:00-WABC-Parade Time |
| 11:30-WNYC-News | 8:15-WABC-Parade Time |
| 11:45-WNYC-Your People's Business | 8:30-WABC-Parade Time |
| 12:00-WNYC-The Conductor's Podium | 8:45-WABC-Parade Time |
| 12:15-WNYC-Songs Through the Years | 8:55-WABC-Parade Time |
| 12:30-WNYC-Vic and Sade | 9:00-WABC-Parade Time |
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Rickenbacker

ALL labor is on to Capt. "Eddie" Rickenbacker as the hero of the National Association of Manufacturers. From every section of the labor movement, from national leaders and the New York central bodies of the AFL and CIO, the words of condemnation are the same. Even the New York Herald Tribune notes that some of his speechmaking is "intemperate" and contains exaggeration.

On the other hand, Rickenbacker has become a May-pole around which a large variety of reactionaries are dancing with renewed enthusiasm. The latest to join that dance is the anti-Semitic, anti-Negro and anti-Catholic Ku Klux Klan, as revealed in Saturday's Daily Worker. He seems to fill the role that Charles Lindbergh had before Pearl Harbor.

Rickenbacker's anti-labor attacks lead him along a path of accord with those who seek to disrupt the war effort. He draws a line between the civilians and the men at the front. He would have the latter return as a union-busting army. That may sound sweet to those who sponsor Rickenbacker's speeches, but bombardier Meyer Levin, whose father is a member of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, didn't think so. Neither do the many other heroes, sons of union men, nor the estimated million union men in service, think so.

The weakness of labor is its slowness to recognize the Rickenbacker tour as symbolic of the whole drive reactionary forces are now pressing against labor and war effort. The Rickenbacker attacks drive home a lesson of unity that the CIO and AFL ought to grasp. It is not enough to merely express the same sentiment. Unity of action is needed to meet this onslaught.

725,525 in Steel

That's the score of the United Steelworkers of America, CIO, since that day seven years ago, when President Philip Murray and a group of steel workers opened the drive on an open lot near the banks of the Monongahela.

Publishing its detailed financial report and sending copies to the President and members of Congress, the union proudly notes that its membership is just a shade below that of the largest, the United Automobile Workers.

Between them, the two organizations have a million and one half members. Their rise has brought a brighter life into hundreds of steel and auto communities. They are a tower of progressive strength to the entire country. Above all, the country is thankful that they rose in good time to play their big constructive role in the war production effort.

The plants where those unions are based, give testimony that the best organized shop is the best war production shop. Their slogan, as of all labor, is "Every union shop a fortress against the Axis."

What better proof is there that organization of the unorganized must continue with greater force than ever?

Poll Tax Must Go

CURRENT developments in Congress underscore the intense need of getting rid of the poll tax. Poll tax Congressmen are in the leadership of the numerous disruptive, anti-Administration drives that are

threatening our nation with political and economic chaos.

Last year, it was clearly shown that the great majority in Congress wanted to abolish the poll tax. The Geyer measure passed overwhelmingly in the House. The fact that the Pepper anti-poll tax bill had a majority in its favor in the Senate forced the poll taxers to resort to a shameful filibuster.

The movement to eliminate the poll tax must now get going at full steam. Delay will only make it possible for the filibusters to succeed in killing it again.

The National Committee to Abolish the Poll Tax has called a national conference March 9. That conference deserves the support of every democratic organization of the people.

Eight anti-poll tax bills have been introduced in the House. Outstanding is H. R. 7, by Representative Vito Marcantonio, the most consistent fighter against the poll tax. The bitter fight of the poll taxers to keep him off the House Judiciary Committee is evidence of how much they fear him. No doubt, unity of all who oppose the poll tax around his bill would be advisable.

As a result of the national conference, it is expected that all who introduced anti-poll tax measures, being genuinely interested in eliminating this vicious, undemocratic practice, will unite around some one bill in each house. That bill should get full support from the people.

Aiding Profiteers

BY parliamentary tricks, the obstructionists are trying to put over their program of unlimited profits and salaries, while labor is expected to accept wages too low to get its share of even the reduced amount of consumers' goods this year.

The Disney bill, approved by the House Ways and Means Committee, tacks onto the measure to increase the nation's debt limit an amendment that permits salaries above \$25,000 before Pearl Harbor to rise to their pre-Pearl Harbor level. Thus, not only is President Roosevelt's plea for power to limit profits ignored, but his action in limiting salaries to \$25,000 erased—if the bill is passed.

The implications are immense. The President tried to limit profiteering in the war effort, to prevent repetition of the disgraceful events of the war of 1917-18, where thousands of millionaires were made as a result of gouging of the people.

War morale would be greatly strengthened if the working class knew that the results of its efforts were benefiting directly the government in conducting the war, and were not filling the coffers of the corporations at its expense.

Immediate action is essential, therefore, on the part of all win-the-war forces to defeat the Disney bill, and to get action on the President's plea for \$25,000 income limitation.

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MONDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1943

Victorio Codovilla

By James S. Allen

ARGENTINA is the last remaining bridgehead of Hitler in the Americas. The country is now the scene of sharp political struggles. The masses and their democratic organizations are challenging the pro-Nazi policies of President Castillo.

Since mid-December, when 30,000 people packed the largest stadium in Buenos Aires to demonstrate their support of the United Nations in the war against Hitlerism, the movement towards creating a national union of all anti-Axis forces has progressed rapidly. The rupture of relations with the Axis powers by Chile has increased the isolation of the Castillo government not only from the American republics but from the Argentine people.

The Radicals, Socialists, the labor unions and opponents of Castillo within his own party have taken big strides towards the formation of a democratic bloc to defeat the Castillo forces in the Presidential elections in September.

VICTORIO CODOVILLA, outstanding Communist leader of Argentina and esteemed throughout Latin America, took part in the arrangements committee for the historic anti-fascist demonstration in Buenos Aires.

The Communist Party of Argentina plays an active and prominent part in the movement of national unity. One of the tests of this movement was the issue of including the Communists in the national front. The efforts of a number of unreconstructed social-democratic, labor and reactionary leaders to exclude the Communists were met successfully by the united efforts of all the anti-fascist forces.

Once this issue was at least temporarily solved, the movement was able to advance more rapidly.

But about a fortnight ago, the "Special Police" arrested Codovilla while he was conferring with leaders of the Radical Party on matters pertaining to the National

Union. He was held incommunicado and then, without charge or trial, President Castillo ordered his confinement.

In the language of the Castillo regime this means confinement to a concentration camp in the southern wilds of Argentina.

A member of his Party's Central Committee and an outstanding Communist leader of Latin America, Victorio Codovilla is a great political personality. On numerous occasions he has shown the road to progress and liberty for his people.

Only very recently he wrote a brilliant pamphlet entitled "This is the War of the People," which had profound influence especially among the working class and anti-fascists not only in Argentina but throughout South America. The pamphlet deals with the problems of the world anti-Hitler front and of national unity. He sets forth as the main need of Argentine independence to bring the country into the front of the freedom-loving peoples fighting Hitler and the Axis.

"To win this objective," he wrote, "we assume the following tasks:

(a) Smash the pro-fascist sectors within and outside the government, crush the Fifth Column, secure the armed defense of our country . . . (b) Make our government fulfill its obligations undertaken at the Rio de Janeiro Conference (to break with the Axis), incorporate itself in the front of the United Nations and contribute towards the annihilation of Nazi-Fascism on a world scale . . ."

That is the purpose and content of Codovilla's work. He is one of the best representatives of the great forces in Argentina allied with our nation in our common efforts to win his country for the United Nations.

ARRESTED together with Codovilla, but apparently released later, was Rodolfo Ghidoli, veteran Communist leader of Argentina and editor of the popular Buenos Aires daily, "La Hora."

A short time before his arrest he wrote an article in his newspaper on Earl Browder's book "Victory—And After." Due to the strict censorship prevailing in his country, he was unable to receive the book

but his newspaper had been permitted to publish a short cable summary. Citing Browder's central ideas on the world anti-Hitler coalition and national unity, and his pledge for the Communist Party to strengthen national unity for victory, Ghidoli continues:

"Browder's words deserve to be studied carefully. Despite differences in national characteristics, his words have a general application. To be precise, everywhere Communists reveal the same political good sense and the same earnest patriotism."

"This is the position of the Chilean Communists, who hold the leading place in the struggle to break relations with the Axis; of the Uruguayan, who have the merit of having promoted important unity actions, rousing the country against the Nazi-Hitler-Isa; of the Brazilian, whose leader Dr. Fernando de Lacerda has won almost immediate freedom (after his return from exile); of the Argentinians who unselfishly and with a loyalty for which we are well-known have advanced the national and democratic understanding of all the political and social forces opposed to fascism . . ."

YES, our nation has to count among its best allies the Communists of many countries. Those who are aware of the great role played by the Chilean Communists in arousing their country to the Axis danger know the debt owed them by all the Americas in helping to bring Chile within our common front.

And now that Argentina, one of the leading countries of our Hemisphere, is approaching the great divide, it is high time for our nation to appreciate the heroic leadership of the Argentine Communists in rallying their nation to the common cause.

Castillo knows it. That is why Victorio Codovilla is now in the concentration camp at Santa Rosa de Teja, in the Pampa region. Continental mass protest is already beginning to demand his release—in Uruguay, Chile, Cuba and Mexico.

Let Castillo hear from us also. Why should not the Argentine ambassador at Washington be flooded with protests from our unions and people's organizations? Why not?

Detroit War Workers Respond To Communist Recruiting Drive

By John Little

The recruiting drive in the state of Michigan with the objective of 500 new members by May 1st has found warm and enthusiastic response among the Communist Party membership and among numerous friends and progressives throughout the labor movement.

From January 10th when the drive began, up to Feb. 12, 120 new members were recruited into the party. With each week the momentum and the spirit flowing from a better political understanding of the tasks facing the party, the drive has been showing consistent improvement.

For the week of Feb. 5 to 12, 45 new members entered the ranks of the party. Of the 120 recruits thus far obtained, 90 are from the auto industry, 45 are Negroes and 15 are women.

STATE CONVENTION

The immediate objective for the state of Michigan is to obtain 200 recruits by the time of our state convention which will be held on Feb. 26. This implies that the tempo of recruiting must be maintained at least at 40 members per week between now and the convention if the objective of 200 is to be achieved. From all present indications, it appears that this objective will be obtained and will mark one of the high points in the coming state convention. These are only preliminary steps. It will serve to enthrone the membership to go over the top in the recruiting drive.

One of the best examples is seen in the work of one of the important industrial sections in Detroit. Of the total 120 recruits thus far obtained in the drive, 55 have come from this section of the party. Thirty-four were recruited by this section during the month of February, all of them auto workers.

Since the beginning of the drive our party has established for the first time three community centers which are located in the heart of the Negro community, in the Jewish area, and on the West Side which is the predominantly Polish speaking region of the city. With the establishment of these community headquarters of the party, the work that is being initiated in these areas has already begun to register among large sections of the population where for the first time they witness the party exercising an independent role in offering solutions to the many problems which the people are confronted with.

COMMUNIST CONFERENCE

On the East Side our party is initiating a broad people's community conference around such vital issues as the employment of Negroes in war industries, rationing, housing, health as well as dealing with all other problems which are vital

in the present all-out war efforts of the nation. In the Jewish community our party is launching a broad campaign against the Nazi atrocities in Europe. The fight against anti-Semitism is related to the fight on discrimination against Negro people which has found some expression in this community.

The numerous discussion groups being organized with non-party workers and friends participating have considerably strengthened the ties between our party and many workers who have been seeking a clearer understanding as to the role of our party in the present war effort. These discussion groups led by James Ford, Roy Hudson, Sam Don and Margaret Cowi have brought closer to the party scores of friends, many of whom are and will be joining the party.

"WORKER" SUBS

One of the important highlights in the entire activity of the party which has undoubtedly brought many friends and workers into the

party has been the obtaining of 700 new subscribers to The Worker since the Earl Browder meeting of Nov. 12, thus placing Michigan well over the top in the objectives that were set by the National Committee for the press in the period between Dec. 12 and Feb. 12. The same industrial section which has done such outstanding work in the present recruiting drive has similarly been leading the entire party in the present press campaign. This important industrial section has obtained 275 subscriptions during the period between Nov. 12 and Feb. 12 having achieved 187 per cent of their goal.

The experiences at the present stage of the drive indicates that with correct understanding and the political mobilization of the entire membership, our party will fulfill its objectives and thereby more effectively strengthen its contribution to the general welfare of the nation and increase its contribution in the present war effort.

Assemblyman Acts On Rickenbacker

(Continued from Page 1)

hastened to cover their tracks on the issue. Word came that Gov. Thomas E. Dewey will not be present to hear Rickenbacker, and Republican Assembly Speaker, Oswald D. Heck said that the Legislature "neither repudiates nor approves" Rickenbacker's views on the labor movement.

Meanwhile, adding their voices to those of New York AFL and CIO leaders, E. M. Votta, president of the Schenectady CIO Council and Richard Carmichael, president of the Schenectady Federation of Labor issued a joint letter charging that Rickenbacker's statements are injurious to war morale.

Assemblyman Zimmer's resolution declares that the legislature's invitation was extended Rickenbacker "was extended solely on the ground of his heroic deeds as a flier and should not be construed as an endorsement of any attack on the great organized labor movement, many of whose members and dear ones are fighting in the foxholes of Guadalcanal and the sands of Tunisia."

Attention is called in the resolution to statements from various labor quarters that Capt. Rickenbacker had been associated with the America First Committee. The resolution also points out that Under-Secretary of War Robert Patterson has indicated that Capt. Ricken-

backer does not express the views of the Army, but speaks solely as an individual.

In a brief accompanying statement Mr. Zimmer emphasizes that his resolutions were a reply to numerous inquiries addressed to him, particularly from members of the organized labor movement. Mr. Zimmer, a member of the American Labor Party, is himself a past member of the AFL Brush Workers Union of Troy.

French Ships in Egypt May Join

LONDON, Feb. 21 (UP)—Official London quarters maintained strict silence tonight concerning persistent reports from authoritative French sources in New York that the fate of the French naval squadron of nine warships and other smaller craft, neutralized at Alexandria, may be decided over the weekend.

The New York sources have predicted that the French squadron at Alexandria will come over to the Allies, joining the sizeable fleet of fighting ships already flying the French banner of Gen. Henri Giraud. Some reports have hinted that the ships at Alexandria, commanded by Admiral Rene Godfrey, already may have left port en route to Allied naval bases for repair and refitting.

Youth for Victory

A SPECIAL bulletin just released by American Youth for a Free World, announces a "World Youth Week" celebration from March 21 to March 28, which will be devoted to an all-out spring offensive for freedom by the youth of the United Nations. The announcement urges youth groups and organizations throughout the nation to intensify their action for victory on all fronts. Young people in factories, training for military service, on farms, in offices, schools and colleges are asked to prepare to participate in a demonstration of their determination for victory and freedom.

"World Youth Week" is the first call to action made by the World Youth Council which was established about three months ago. In November, leading young people from thirty anti-fascist nations, including governments in exile, met at a conference in London and formed the "World Youth Council." Membership in the council includes one representative from each country, except enemy countries, but includes anti-fascist and democratic groups in exile.

"Unite, Fight, Attack, Win," is the inspiring slogan put before the youth by the Call to Action issued by the London Youth Conference.

"United and strengthened by our spirit of brotherhood and equality and by the common sacrifice," the constitution reads, "we shall make our voice heard throughout the world calling for the freedom of every nation to forge its own fate, for the brotherhood of nations."

American youth can celebrate "World Youth Week" by intensifying their efforts to increase production, in harvesting food for freedom crops, in donations of blood, in the sale of war stamps and bonds, in their support to the President for launching of the European offensive and in routing the appeasers and defeatists at home.

Further details on the world wide demonstration will be announced in the near future.

NEW YORK YCL PROPOSES ACTION ON JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

A MEMORANDUM, submitted to Mayor LaGuardia and to all members of the City Council by Carl Ross, on behalf of the New York State Young Communists League, makes public its proposals to combat the increase in juvenile delinquency in New York City. It noted that young people within the age group of 12 to 21 have suffered dislocation from their normal pattern of living due to the special problems created as a result of wartime conditions; the loss of certain family stability due to shifting of jobs, parents working uneven shifts and bad and overcrowded housing conditions in areas of war production. The needed influx of women into industry and conditions created by war have further changed their pattern of home life and reduced parental care. Girls especially face new social problems as the young men of their acquaintance have answered the call to the colors, making impossible the normal social relationships which they would have developed. These problems have been further aggravated by the drastic reduction of community, recreational and educational services, such as playgrounds, recreation activities in schools and supervised athletics; and by overcrowded classes and educational facilities.

"Gratified at the large and constantly increasing number of individual members of the City Council, organizations, agencies and newspapers concern with the problem, most of whom have advanced constructive proposals, the YCL as an organization which stresses character building as a most important part of youth education, wishes to associate itself with all those proposals which in any way would help meet this challenge to our city."

"At the same time we wish to advance proposals which in our opinion would help meet this problem of juvenile delinquency."

"Restoration of educational and recreational budget cuts and additional appropriations so that playgrounds may be fully utilized for after school and evening activities for young people. Special provisions should be made for young war workers, particularly for those working on night shifts."

"Additional teachers, so that overcrowded classes may be eliminated."

"A comprehensive program of war services (civilian defense activities, with special emphasis on programs for girls and young women, and the full incorporation of the High School Victory Corps Program in our school system)."

"A special health program for young people, with special attention to social hygiene education."

"Extension of recreational and educational facilities, especially in the communities of Harlem, Jamaica and Bedford-Stuyvesant, which suffer particularly from over-crowding due to discriminatory practices."

"An adequate system of Child Care Centers. Expansion of the job training program and intensification of efforts to get war contracts for New York City with no discrimination in training and employment against Negroes and girls."

The letter concludes with a proposal to establish a non-partisan, impartial committee of representatives of various agencies and organizations, including parents, youth and labor to hold immediate hearings on all phases of the problem of juvenile delinquency, and to propose and enact legislation on the basis of the findings of this committee.

18-YEAR VOTE BILLS GAIN MOMENTUM

THE movement for lowering the voting age to 18 years is sweeping the country with tremendous strides. Already more than 20 States have bills pending in the State Legislatures awaiting favorable action. Some of the States in which action will be taken in the next few months are New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Kansas, Montana, Illinois, Pennsylvania and Maryland. In the poll tax State of Georgia, the first favorable action to lower the voting age to 18 years was taken when the State Senate passed the bill by a 39 to 8 vote. It now goes to the House for action. A bill has also been introduced into the House of Delegates in the District of Columbia. Bills to amend the Federal Constitution have been introduced in Congress.

These bills take the position that the young people of 18 to 20 years have proven their patriotism and constructive citizenship by heroic action on the battlefield, and by their activities on the production lines, on the farms and in all fields of war service activity. These youth therefore have not only the right but an obligation to participate in the councils of state, to help decide our national policies. The passage of this bill would also unleash greater vitality, energy and enthusiasm for victory over fascism, extend our American democracy and give youth vitally interested in the future a glimpse of their future now.

To start the machinery working NOW to give youth the right to vote at 18 is a necessary war measure. It will make the voice of youth heard in support of the President's Victory policies and in helping to extend American democracy.

Youth organizations, trade unions, all patriotic Americans should take action to see that bills are introduced in every State and that public opinion is brought to bear for favorable action NOW. Resolutions by organized groups, letters, telegrams and delegations to the State Capitols are important ways of beginning and carrying through action on these bills.